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R E P O R T S
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY:

INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR 1774,

FOR THE
R E C O V E R Y
OF
P E R S O N S
APPARENTLY
D R O W N E D.



Engraved by G. Terry Paton after Row.

For the Years M.DCC.LXXXV and M.DCC.LXXXVI.

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HUMANE SOCIETY.

P A T R O N,

The KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

P R E S I D E N T,

The RT. HON. the EARL of STAMFORD:

V I C E - P R E S I D E N T S,

The RT. HON. LORD BEAUCHAMP, M. P.

The RT. HON. LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE,

The HON. PHILIP PUESY,

Sir JOSEPH ANDREWS, Bart.

Mr. ALDERMAN SAWBRIDGE, M. P.

J. H. BROWNE, Esq. M. P.

Mr. ALDERMAN SKINNER,

J. C. LETTSOM, M. D. --- F. R. S. and S. A.

EDWARD BRIDGEN, Esq. F. R. and S. A.

GUSTAVUS A. KEMPENFELT, Esq.

T R E A S U R E R,

DR. LETTSOM.

R E G I S T E R,

DR. HAWES.



INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

THE prejudices, which formerly prevailed, have been so far subdued by reason and experience, that the utility of the **RESUSCITATING ART** is now universally acknowledged. It is necessary, however, that the human mind should be occasionally led to reflect on those truths, to which a full assent has been already given; in order that the most important discoveries may not terminate in mere speculation.

On this account, the biennial Reports of the **HUMANE SOCIETY** are regularly published; containing a collection of well-attested facts, to confirm and illustrate the theory of restoring suspended animation; which has not, till of late, engaged the notice of the Faculty; and therefore may be capable of considerable improvement.

Indeed, it is surprising, that the ancients paid so little attention to the signs of latent life ; and that, on an impartial examination of their most celebrated Medical writers, we find nothing but obscure hints, and even those extremely rare, on a subject reserved for the immortal honour of the present age.

Since, then, this useful branch of medical knowledge has made so late an appearance in the world, it is incumbent on those who live at the period of its discovery, to endeavour, by a diligent investigation of the subject, to retrieve, as far as possible, the time which has been lost, through the neglect of former ages ; and to explore assiduously those regions of science, where they will not find their labour anticipated.

The enquiry now offered to the notice of mankind, is not only replete with entertainment for the curious observer, but is calculated to awaken all the finer feelings of the soul, and to call into action those passions and affections, which humanize the mind, and do honour to our nature.

The most sublime Poet, or the most eloquent Speaker, cannot produce sensations so exquisite, as often arise on reading the plain and artless narrative of an unexpected instance of recovery ; where fiction and embellishment are totally excluded : and if

so much pleasure attends the mere recital of such a fact, what inexpressible satisfaction must be felt by the medical assistant; who not only beholds the delightful prospect of returning life, but enjoys the consciousness, that his own skill and assiduity are chiefly instrumental in the production of so happy an event!

The generous plan of Societies of this nature, is not calculated to render us envious of the eminence to which others arrive in the cause of humanity. This is so far from being the case, that every friend of this Institution is the friend of mankind; and rejoices to see the most zealous activity in so laudable a pursuit, not only in other parts of the kingdom, but even in the most distant places: it is therefore a pleasing reflection, that endeavours for the preservation of human life are now extended from *Europe* to *America*; according to some authentic accounts, which inform us, that Humane Societies are now established at *Boston* and *Philadelphia*.

In *Europe* the glorious cause of resuscitation has already made considerable progress; many of the nations in this quarter of the globe, having Societies for the restoration of suspended life; in particular the Editor's Colleague, and valuable friend, Dr. *Cogan*, now at *Leyden*, informed him a short time
since

since by letter, that the *Amsterdam* Society, in the course of four years, out of 105 drowned persons, have restored 53 to life; which success has been greatly owing to the drags for the recovery of the drowned, which were first introduced in that city.

The *Paris* Society have saved, since their first institution in 1772 till 1785 inclusive, 599 out of 701 persons. And last year they were so successful as to preserve the lives of 54.

While we receive with pleasure such articles of intelligence from foreign countries, it must afford us inexpressible satisfaction to perceive the increasing progress of philanthropy in our own; and though the great and desirable end of rendering the *Humane Society* a national establishment has not yet been accomplished, there are, however, Societies of a similar kind, gradually forming in different parts of the kingdom; which, by imitating the example of the Metropolis, may, in some degree, though not wholly, supply the want of legislative protection.

The Editor is happy to find, that, since the publication of the last Reports, the gentlemen of the counties of *Gloucester*, *Worcester* and *Shropshire* have established a SEVERN HUMANE SOCIETY, for the recovery of persons drowned or otherwise suffocated; in which undertaking they have been greatly

assisted by *John Hurford Esq. of Chafeley*, a gentleman who has long been a zealous supporter of the cause of humanity in *London*, and who now, having retired to that part of the kingdom, discovers an equal degree of assiduity for the preservation of human life.

The Editor recorded in the last Reports, the generous benefactions of the Corporation of *London*; and it is with pleasure he informs the publick, that the importance of this Institution has at length attracted the notice of that respectable body, the honourable *East India Company*, who have lately given the sum of one hundred guineas, as a liberal token of approbation.

Among the many pleasing circumstances attendant on the present state of the *Humane Society*, we must reflect with regret on one of a contrary nature; the loss of *Dr. Houlston*, of *Liverpool*, a valuable friend of this Institution. His health had been some time in a declining state; and in that correspondence, with which for years, he had favoured the Editor, he informed him, that, while his wishes were ardent for the success of the Society, he did not imagine he should live till the publication of the Reports for 85 and 86. *Dr. Houlston* was unfortunately not mistaken; he died at the early age of 40, after struggling 5 years with a severe illness.

This

This Institution has likewise since the last publication been deprived of several of its earliest advocates and warmest friends. General *Oglethorpe*, the Rev. Dr. *Markham*, Robert *Palmer*, Esq. *Jonas Hanway*, Esq. and Sir *W. Watson* have paid the debt of nature in so short an interval. The loss of such excellent individuals, can only be repaired by the zeal and assiduity of those who still survive, in support of a cause which has been honoured with the sanction of such respectable and exalted characters.

A variety of circumstances prevented this publication from appearing so early in the present year as was originally intended; so that, since it has been in the press, the Society has sustained an almost irreparable loss in the death of *Edward Bridgen*, Esq. V. P. and one of its most zealous and active friends from its earliest establishment. This gentleman constantly attended the Committees and General Courts, and was distinguished by his candour, friendly advice, and successful exertions for the interests of the HUMANE SOCIETY. His decease must be considered as a publick calamity; and is particularly lamented by his numerous friends;

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

Since the first formation of the great design, which gave birth to our Society, the improvements have been equal to what
might

might be expected from persons impelled by the active principles of genuine philanthropy ; and every useful hint has been readily adopted, in order to render the good effects of this Institution as extensive as possible.

The *Humane Society* has been highly favoured by the CLERGY ; their judicious and benevolent exertions for its prosperity are well known to the publick ; nor can the Editor omit mentioning the zeal and humanity of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS ; whose labours are most disinterestedly devoted to the preservation of the lives of mankind.

So much ardour has been already shewn in the cause of humanity, that there is no reason to doubt of a continuance of the same laudable conduct ; and as the contributions of numerous subscribers have raised this Institution to that high degree of reputation, which it at present possesses, a continuance of such judicious liberality must render the salutary effects of so excellent a design permanent and extensive ; and it is with satisfaction we can reflect, that the *Humane Society* enjoys the patronage of an enlightened Monarch ; the auspices of noble and exalted characters ; and the encouragement of a generous and benevolent nation.

In consequence of the late Publication of the Reports, the Editor inserts the following unanimous vote of the General Court.

Humane Society - Prize - Medals.

LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, *March 9, 1787.*

GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS.

EDWARD BRIDGEN, Esq. V. P. IN THE CHAIR.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT, in order to invite the learned to the important study of SUSPENDED ANIMATION; and to point out *the most judicious modes of practice* at such an alarming period as that of apparent death; an HONORARY GOLD MEDAL be offered for the *best original Essay*; and a SILVER MEDAL for the second in point of merit on this interesting subject.

These Essays must be sent to Dr. HAWES, Register, *Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London*, on or before the first week in *March, 1788*, without a name; but with some corresponding mark on the outside of an enclosed sealed paper, in which the author's name is to be written.—Such Dissertations as are not approved, shall remain in the hands of the Register; and on not being called for *within three months* after the decision, shall be destroyed.

The determination of the merits of the Essays will be vested in the *Medical Society of London*, and the successful ones are to be published by the *Humane Society*; unless the authors shall think proper to print them at their own expence.

EDWARD BRIDGEN, CHAIRMAN.

(Signed by Order)

W. HAWES, REGISTER.

RULES

RULES AND ORDERS.
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY.

THAT this Institution be called the HUMANE SOCIETY, for the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned.

That this Society do consist of a Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Register, Secretary, Messenger, Directors and Governors.

That all Persons who pay one ONE GUINEA yearly to the support of this Institution, be Governors so long as they shall continue such Contribution.—And that all who shall pay TEN GUINEAS, or upwards, at one time, shall be Directors for life.

That upon the Payment of a donation, or legacy of FIFTY POUNDS, or upwards, the person who shall pay the same, shall be a Director for life.

That there shall be two general meetings in the year, viz. the third *Wednesday* in *March*, and the third *Wednesday* in *September*.

That a Committee, consisting of twenty-one members, shall be chosen annually at the general meeting in *March*, which Committee shall meet once in six weeks, at seven o'clock in the evening.

That the Secretary, at the requisition of *Nine* Directors, shall call an extraordinary General Court, by an advertisement in one or more of the public papers.

That the Treasurer shall lay before the General Court of Directors, held in *March*, the state of the Society respecting receipts and disbursements and also the balance in hand.

That all business of importance, transacted at the different meetings, and whatever may be for the information of the public, or the advantage of the Society, be inserted in the public papers; and that at the beginning of every month, subscriptions and benefactions be likewise advertised.

That the Register shall draw up the Reports of the Society, and prepare them for publication.

That the Secretary shall personally attend all Meetings and Committees, at the appointed hour, unless prevented by some unforeseen accident, in which case he shall appoint a deputy.

That the Secretary shall keep the proceedings of this Society, accurately and methodically, in proper books, to be provided for that purpose.

That if a debate shall arise on any question either at the General Court, or at the Committee of twenty-one members, such question shall be determined by holding up of hands, unless a ballot shall be demanded by five Directors; in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

That any Gentleman desirous of becoming a *Medical Assistant*, must be proposed by a member of the committee, and his election shall come on at the subsequent meeting.

That a SILVER MEDAL be presented to every *Medical Assistant*, who has been the happy instrument of restoring life, which honorary premium shall be voted at the next General Court of Directors, and presented by the Register, in the name of the Society.

That the Treasurer, Register, Secretary, Collector, and Messenger, be elected at an extraordinary General Court.

That there be an Anniversary Sermon preached in behalf of this Charity, in the month of *March* or *April*; and that the Anniversary preacher in favour of this Institution, be a Director for life.

That a premium of TWO GUINEAS be distributed in every unsuccessful case, among the first four persons who shall attempt the recovery of man, woman, or child, within the districts of this Society, provided the body has been taken up within two hours, and the means recommended by the Society employed for the same space of time.—The sum to be paid in unsuccessful cases not to exceed *Half a Guinea* to each person.

That FOUR GUINEAS be distributed in like manner whenever life is restored: and that no individual be paid more than *One Guinea* as a reward in successful cases.

That ONE GUINEA be given to any Publican, or other Person, who shall admit the body into his house without delay, and furnish the necessary accommodations.

That the Publicans, &c. be secured by the Society from the charge of burial in unsuccessful cases.

That three Directors shall be annually elected, at the General Meeting in *March*, as Trustees for the money belonging to this Society, invested in the Public Funds.

* * * That all persons, within five miles of London, who are entitled to the Premiums offered by this Society, are to produce their *testimonials* to the TREASURER or REGISTER, within five days, signed by one of the *Medical Assistants*, or three respectable housekeepers who were present at the time of the accident; but if it should happen at a considerable distance from the metropolis, one month will be allowed; though as early an application as possible is in all cases expected.

R E P O R T S, &c.

For the YEARS 1785 and 1786.

PERSONS apparently dead, and RESTORED
by the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, in the
Year 1785.

CASES 487, 488, 489.

Dr. Lettson, V. P. and Treasurer.

S I R,

MR. *James Smith*, his son, and *W. Dudley*, crossing the river, and attempting to reach at something which floated, by too great exertion capized the wherry, and were in the water more than *ten minutes*; when some people in a boat, who saw the accident at a considerable distance, came to their aid, and took them up *to all appearance dead*: Their bodies were brought on shore, and lay a long time on the Pier-Head without any assistance, from the supposition that the three persons were totally deprived of life. From the time of the accident, till my attendance, was *three quarters of an hour*; when I had them conveyed to the Three Tuns, employed the usual modes of treatment, and in an hour had the happiness to restore *Dudley and the Son*; but it was one hour and three quarters before I could perceive any symptoms of returning life in *Mr. Smith*, which

B

com-

commenced with spasms about the face, followed by strong convulsions, deep groans, and laborious respiration. --- He continued in this state about two hours.---I found it necessary to take away some blood, as he is a man of a plethoric habit, and had been much bruised, by being thrown about on supposition of his being dead; but at this time I have the happiness to say, he is perfectly restored to life and health. Mrs. *Cotton*, to whose house the bodies were conveyed, acted most humanely on the occasion; and I am greatly indebted to Mr. *Boston* and many neighbours for their kind assistance.

W. LAWRENCE.

Sheerness, Jan. 9, 1785.

LETTER THE SECOND.

YOUR favour I received, and esteem myself infinitely honoured by the unanimous vote of the Society. Permit me to assure you, it shall ever be my wish and endeavour to merit their approbation.

The persons restored to life were JAMES SMITH, JOHN SMITH, and W. DUDLEY. I can have no objection whatever to all their names being recorded on the Medal; therefore leave that part of the business wholly to your superior judgment.

Feb. 7.

W. LAWRENCE.

Third Letter;

to

Dr. HAWES.

SIR,

Sheerness, Mar. 18.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 8th instant, and feel myself much obliged by your politeness, and the approbation of the Directors.

I shall

I shall at all times make it my study to merit their future good opinion. Inclosed I send the receipts of the persons to whom I have paid the rewards; and it affords me pleasure to acquaint you, that all the parties concerned in the RESTORING THE LIVES of *Smith*, Son and *Dudley*, express the highest gratitude to their benefactors.

W. LAWRENCE.

✎ The EXALTED and BENEVOLENT CHARACTERS, who honoured the Anniversary Festival of 1785, enjoyed the highest satisfaction in the relation of the foregoing Cases; the particulars of which were delivered by the STEWARDS* to the numerous and respectable company assembled. The HONORARY MEDAL † having been unanimously voted to Mr. *Lawrence*, it was agreed by the *General Court*, that it should be conferred in the most respectful manner; and therefore Lord STAMFORD, with that affability for which he is eminently distinguished, presented it to the above Gentleman, in presence of more than *three hundred persons*, who testified, by loud and repeated plaudits, their cordial approbation.

* Hon. D. Barrington, F. R.—A. S.	} STEWARDS.	Henry Fawcener, Esq.
Sir John Morishead, Bart.		Thomas Griffith, Esq.
Sir W. Chambers, F. R.—A. S.		S. Lushington, Esq.
G. A. Kempenfelt, Esq. V. P.		John Marrat, Esq.
Robert Thornton, M. P.		Gilbert Slater, Esq.
Thomas Boddington, Esq. - -		G. Stacpoole, Esq.
Charles Carpenter, Esq. - -		Isaac Vaughan, Esq.
James Douglas, Esq. - - -		William Willson, Esq.

† The custom of striking Medals, to perpetuate the memory of remarkable events, is of very antient origin; and if Medals have been frequently struck in honour of the oppressors and plunderers of mankind; of those, who, under the denomination of heroes and conquerors, have laid waste provinces and depopulated kingdoms; such a tribute of public approbation must far more properly belong to the Benefactors and Preservers of the Human Race.

To the REGISTER of the *Humane Society*.

S I R,

IT affords me infinite satisfaction to communicate the particulars of my success; especially as it was the first time of my attendance on such accidents; and it becomes me to declare, that unless I had read the various instances of RESUSCITATION recorded in your Reports for 1783, and 1784, I should not have had fortitude to have employed the plan of Recovery a sufficient length of time to restore Life to a fellow-creature.

Mr. *Carter* and Mr. *Mendham* being informed that a person was drowned, immediately hastened to the spot, and gave every assistance, in order that the body might be speedily got out of the water, and conveyed to the nearest house of reception.—Mr. *Cleverley* of the *Shakespear* admitted the *apparent corpse* with the greatest readiness. From the circumstances attending the accident, the difficulty and length of time in getting up the body, conveying it to the house, sending for me, and stripping the body, *twenty-five minutes* at least must have elapsed before the plan could be commenced.

On entering the *Shakespear*, some persons said, Mr. *HOOKER*, “*he is dead enough* ;” and indeed under similar circumstances, before the establishment of this noble institution, the sensible part of mankind, as well as the ignorant and illiterate, formed their opinions on accidental death, only by external appearances: and, as the
Pulse

Pulse had ceased to beat, and the lungs *no more* performed their wonted functions, a speedy interment, in the present instance, would have taken place, instead of adopting a mode of Recovery.

After the animating process had been employed about half an hour, a warmth was perceived about his breast, and in a few minutes an oppressed breathing, and a languid action of the heart and arteries. — The good effects of an Emetic Medicine were remarkably evident, as it was almost instantaneous in its operation: the heat now became more diffused, the lungs played more freely, and the pulse increased in fulness and strength.

*Eaton Street, Pimlico,
July, 1785.*

BENJ. HOOKER.

* * * Mr. *Carter* and Mr. *Mendham* have applied to the captain of a ship to carry the young man home, he being an American loyalist. Those Gentlemen have therefore given the best proofs of their being desirous to promote his peace of mind and future prosperity.

C A S E 491.

Mr. *Moore* to Dr. LETTSON. *Norfolk-street,
March 29th.*

S I R,

ON the 23d instant, *Margaret Miller* (who had thrown herself into the *Thames*) was seen floating opposite *Strand-lane* stairs, by a watchman, who immediately called to some fishermen: five minutes elapsed before she could
be

be taken out, and as many before I saw her; the body was carried to the house of Mrs. *Dillon*. I found her universally cold, without pulsation, and, to all appearance, dead. I made use of every method laid down by your excellent Society, for above two hours, when I had the satisfaction of perceiving the appearance of returning life; and, by the help of an antimonial solution, completed her restoration.

EDMUND MOORE.

<i>Mary Dillon,</i> <i>Samuel Humphrys,</i> <i>George Wood,</i> <i>Edmund Skyrme,</i> <i>Thomas Ruddock,</i> <i>Sam. Abrakall,</i>	}	Assistants.
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☞ IT MAY BE PROPER to observe, that since the establishment of the HUMANE SOCIETY, many persons have been restored to Life, who had attempted the horrid crime of Suicide,---If necessity or despair compelled them to the dismal alternative, the benevolence of this Institution has made existence once more comfortable; as generally money has been raised, clothes provided; and even a reconciliation of parents and relatives, in several instances, happily accomplished.——The EDITOR and DIRECTORS have made frequent inquiries after persons of this description; and it is a pleasing truth that they have made no more such criminal attempts; but on the contrary have proved themselves valuable members of the community; and many of them have regularly attended the Sermons occasionally preached in favour of this Institution.

CASE

C A S E 492.

Mr. BUNGAY to the TREASURER.

S I R,

I H A V E the pleasure to communicate a Case of Recovery. On *Saturday*, between six and seven o'clock, *Oswald Roberts*, came to inform me that *Robert Willson*, a boy about eight years old, was just taken out of the river, by a Gentleman who was standing in a Lighter when he saw the boy drifting down with the tide; he was to all appearance dead: I went immediately to his assistance, but found him removed to *John Crook's*; where they had just stripped off his wet clothes, and were rubbing him with a warm blanket, (the time elapsed until my arrival was about *twenty-five minutes*). I desired they would continue the friction, as I found some signs of returning respiration, a twitching of the muscles of the face, and at intervals sighing. A general coldness had taken place; his eyes were fixed, the pupils much dilated; his extremities quite motionless; I could find no pulsation in the radial, temporal, or any other artery; but the symptoms of respiration increasing, I judged that warmth would speedily recover him. I therefore applied bottles of hot water to the feet and arm-pits, and ordered hot brandy to be applied about the sternum, and stimulants to the nose. I likewise desired his body

might

might be continually rubbed with the bottom of a warming-pan, keeping the blanket always under it. In about half an hour he spoke, but with great difficulty. I then got down a little warm brandy and water, which caused him to vomit; after which he seemed more composed, and began to breathe freely. I sent him a cordial julep, to be given frequently. At 10 o'clock my Assistant visited him; he found his pulse fuller, but his extremities remained very cold. He desired Mr. Crook to repeat the frictions with the blankets, &c. which they did till two o'clock the next morning before they found any natural warmth. At that time he fell into a sound sleep, which continued four hours. On visiting him about one in the afternoon, to my great satisfaction, I found him walking about the room perfectly recovered; but he complained of being very sore.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

*Trinity-street,
Rotherhithe, Sept.
21, 1785.*

STEPH. BUNGAY,
Medical Assistant.

N. B. Mr. Crook behaved in every respect with humanity, and, in my opinion, merits the rewards; as likewise did Mr. *Oswald Roberts*, who was the person that informed me of the accident.

C A S E 493.

Addressed to the COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

THESE are to certify, that the body of *John Griffin*, a youth of 14 years of age, was taken out of the water, on *Thursday* the 5th of *January*, after being *under the ice* upwards of ten minutes. He was then brought to the *City of Bristol*, near the *Tower*, to all appearance dead, in which state he remained upwards of three hours; when, through a diligent application of the means recommended by the *Humane Society*, he discovered signs of life; and is now, by proper care and attention, restored to perfect health.

Witnesſes { *Edward Ingelman,*
William Hall,
D. Campbell, &c.

* * * As ſeveral hours elapſed before the return of life, a great number of creditable neighbours, who attended the proceſs of Animation, are ready to attelt the circumſtances of this remarkable recovery; it being their wiſh that the perſons may receive the rewards offered by the Society; as their exertions in the cauſe of humanity were highly commendable.

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C A S E

C A S E 494.

To Dr. LETTSOM, *Treasurer of the HUMANE SOCIETY.*

SIR,

IT affords me infinite satisfaction to add another instance of success to the great number of lives restored by the *Medical Assistants* of our philanthropic and benevolent institution.

On *Thursday R. Newman of Spitalfields*, bathing in the *New River*, was drowned; and the body carried twenty yards from the spot where it sunk, so that a quarter of an hour elapsed before it could be found; the apparently dead boy was carried across the fields to Mr. *Mott's*, the *Green Man*, at *Ball's Pond*, who humanely afforded every aid on the occasion.

The judicious plan recommended by our Society, being vigorously employed for about an hour, the body became universally convulsed; and in a few minutes oppressed breathing, with languid circulation, returned.

The accident happened at two o'clock in the afternoon, and it was three hours before the boy discovered signs of sensibility; his speech did not return till the next day; and I have now the pleasure of informing you that his health is perfectly restored. I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

Islington, July 11.

JOHN CHURCH.

N. B. When Mr. *Mott*, and the parties concerned in the restoration of the boy, call at your house for the rewards offered by the Humane Society, the FATHER desires to wait upon you to return his most grateful thanks for his son's very narrow and almost miraculous escape from the jaws of death.

C A S E

C A S E 495.

Letter from Mr. Connop to Dr. Hawes, dated
Edmonton, Aug. 2, 1785.

SIR,

Mary Row, about 17 years of age, had fallen into a piece of water at *Tanner's End*. How long she had been in the water is not known, but when taken out she was speechless, and without any sign of life. *Mrs. Gilson*, to whose house she was taken, very prudently took off her wet clothes, rubbed her dry, and put her into a warm bed. The body and extremities were well rubbed with brandy; and spirits of hartshorn applied to the nose and temples. In about an hour I perceived a slight throbbing of the arteries of the neck; the means were continued near an hour longer, when the whole body became much convulsed, and I had the pleasing satisfaction to hear her say, "*Oh, how cold I am!*" I then prescribed the following: *R Sp. Mind. ℥jss. Aq. Mentb. P. ℥ij. Sy. Croci ʒi. Pulv. Contray. c. Si. Sp. Vo. Aromat. gutt. xxxx.—Fiat haust. statim sumend.* The next morning she complained of a numbness in her back, for which I ordered *Ol. Succin.* to be applied the whole length of the spine, which soon relieved her. I am, &c.

JOHN FOWLER CONNOP.

The names of the persons who took her out are *J. Powell*, *J. Harman*, and *J. Fosden*.—*Margaret Gilson* received her into her house, and with two female neighbours employed the various means till my arrival; *Mrs. Smith*, one of the attendants, having been present at a former recovery.

C A S E 496.

Addressed

To the DIRECTORS of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I was called upon to attend a young man, servant to Mr. *Darling*, in *Bond-street*, who was bathing in the *Serpentine River* yesterday evening. The account given me there by the people who saw him was, “ that in attempting to swim he sank, and after struggling some time disappeared. *William Rogers*, apprentice to Mr. *Jarvis*, of *Kensington*, being on the other side of the river, and hearing that he was drowned, swam across, and after two efforts pulled him out, with every appearance of death. His face was swollen and livid, and the extremities cold.

The following persons, *viz.* *W. Willis*, *G. Fletcher*, *W. Bennett*, and *James Haynes*, assisted in vigorously rubbing him with salt, and using the various means recommended by the Society. The young man must have been a quarter of an hour under water, and they had employed every means they were possessed of, at least twenty minutes, before my attendance. I sent down the fumigating machine, &c. but found they had so far restored him, as to render them unnecessary.

I beg leave to mention, that all the merit of restoring his life is due to the above-mentioned persons; and therefore I have taken the liberty of acquainting you with their names, as is customary in similar cases.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient, humble servant,

THO. RYDER,

*Aug. 9, 1785.*Surgeon, *Oxford-street.*

C A S E 497.

THIS is to certify that *Peter Jarvis*, at the hazard of his life, went into the river *Ravenbone*, *Deptford*, *Kent*, on the 17th day of *May* init. and saved *Andrew Mason*, a boy about 10 years of age, from drowning; that *W. Pressland*, *T. Stone*, *J. Scott*, and *Robert Burt*, were very instrumental in bringing the body to a house in the neighbourhood, and using proper means for restoration: that, from the account of the other children in company with *Andrew Mason*, and the distance from whence persons came for assistance, he must have been under water ten minutes or more, and that he shewed no sign of life for more than a quarter of an hour after he was removed to the house; from whence, as soon as he was able to be moved, he was carried to the *Kent Dispensary*, and received Medical Assistance from that Charity. We therefore recommend the several persons before-named to your attention, as we believe the boy's life was restored through their means.

THO. SAMPOY, Churchwarden.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, }
W. JACKSON, } Overseers.

Extract of a Letter
from the

Rev. Dr. MILNE.

“ It is with infinite pleasure that I can attest the fortunate recovery of *Andrew Mason*, who was taken out of the *Thames* an apparent corpse, and shewed no signs of returning life till the plan recommended by the HUMANE SOCIETY had been employed for more than 20 minutes. He continued some days in a dangerous and alarming state, and his health was perfectly restored by that excellent institution the *Kent Dispensary*.”

C A S E 498.

Dr. BIDDLE, of WINDSOR,
to
Dr. HAWES.

Dear Sir, I AM much afraid you will think me a very troublesome correspondent, as I so frequently call upon your Society for premiums, but I flatter myself for those only who deserve them.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, a young man, whose name is *Battifson*, bathing in the river *Thames*, sunk suddenly; but was fortunately observed by some men in a barge that was going down the river to *London*.

Two of them, *John Phipps* and *Matthew Guest*, got into a punt that was fixed to the barge, and with a hitcher drew up the young man from the bottom of the river, eight or ten feet deep. According to their account, he must have lain there ten minutes: They brought him, without signs of life, to a public house near *Windsor Bridge*, kept by one *Mullis*, who immediately received him, and put him to bed. At this time, or soon after, a Medical Gentleman, whose name is *Morris*, accidentally passing by, opened a vein; with what propriety I know not. As I was unable to attend, I desired Mr. *Wilmot*, of *Eton*, to take him under his care.

When Mr. *Wilmot* came to him he was laid on the floor, with no appearance of life: he put hot bricks and tiles to different parts of his body, and made use of such other methods as fortunately recovered him. Some time after he came to himself, he vomited a large quantity

of blood, and continued dangerously ill for several days; but I have the pleasure to inform you that his health is now perfectly restored.

I am to beg the favour of you to let me know whether the Governors of your Society will be pleased to order any further gratuity to be given to the two bargemen who took up the unfortunate man: If they do, I will pay it.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

July 3, 1785.

W. BIDLE.

P. S. The bargemen made application to some people that live near the place where *he* was taken up, but they refused to receive him into their house. I mention this as a collateral circumstance to prove the length of time before any effectual method could be made use of to procure re-animation.

✎ Dr. BIDLE favoured the Society with his countenance, as a *Medical Assistant*, ever since its commencement; and conferred additional obligations by causing inquiries to be made into all the Cases that occurred at *Windsor* and in its vicinity: he was likewise so kind as to pay the rewards of this Institution, and then communicated the particular circumstances to the Register, who, by the Doctor's order, paid the various sums into the hands of Messrs. *Stewart* and Co. *Gracechurch-street*. By such kind proceedings, much trouble was saved in conducting the business of the Society; the claimants were not necessitated to come so great a distance; and the Directors enjoyed the pleasing certainty, that all persons, who were justly entitled to the rewards, received proper encouragement for their exertions.----It is to be hoped that the *Medical Assistants*, who reside a considerable distance from the metropolis, will in future imitate the kind and active conduct of Dr. *Bidle* towards an institution established for the honour and advancement of the profession; the real benefit of the publick, and particularly for the preservation of the lives of mankind.

The

The CASE of *William Battifson*.

Addressed to the

R E G I S T E R.

SIR,

BY your desire I have given you the whole particulars of the foregoing Case. I found the apparently dead man without any signs of life; and immediately ordered him between hot blankets, with hot bricks to the soles of his feet: by constant friction and other means employed for an hour or more, there were some small signs of life, as oppressed breathing, with languid pulsation. He appeared to me as if he had an inclination to vomit: I gave him a little oil, and within five minutes he brought off a prodigious quantity of water, coloured with blood. I thought it prudent to give him a little more wine and water, with a few drops of laudanum. He went to sleep for near two hours. He asked me where his friend *George* was. I brought his friend to him, which gave him great satisfaction. I found his abdomen very much swelled. I gave him a laxative draught, which, by a vigorous operation, gave him ease. In the afternoon he was desirous of going to his home at *Burnham*. The next day he sent for me, and complained of an oppressed breath, with a violent pain under his left breast, and other alarming symptoms. I then took away about twelve ounces of blood, and ordered proper medicines, so that in a few days his health returned.

Eton, July 25, 1785.

S. WILMOT.

The FACULTY and BENEVOLENT READERS ARE REQUESTED TO PAY A PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE TWO SUBSEQUENT CASES; AS THE EDITOR IS WELL CONVINCED, THAT IN A VARIETY OF INSTANCES OF SUPPOSED DEATH, THE VITAL POWERS ARE ONLY IN A STATE OF SUSPENSION; AND THAT THE MEANS OF RESUSCITATION RECOMMENDED BY THE HUMANE SOCIETY, FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE APPARENTLY DEAD FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, WILL BE FOUND ON MANY OCCASIONS EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS; IT IS THEREFORE TO BE HOPED, THAT IN FUTURE THERE WILL BE VERY FEW LIVES PREMATURELY LOST, PROVIDED MEDICAL GENTLEMEN ARE EARLY CALLED IN TO CASES OF APPARENT DEATH.—INDEED IT IS A PLEASING TRUTH, THAT EVERY BIENNIAL PUBLICATION BRINGS FORTH INSTANCES OF PERSONS BEING RESTORED TO LIFE BY THE HUMANE, JUDICIOUS, AND SKILFUL EXERTIONS OF THE FACULTY, IN THE INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT CAUSE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

C A S E 499.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

S I R,

The son of *J. Weyland*, a farmer, at *West-End*, aged four years, was left sitting in a window up one pair of stairs, and was found some time afterwards on the ground, to all appearance dead: no one saw him fall, nor is it known how long he had lain so. When I arrived, his respiration and pulse were stopped, and life seemed extinct. I opened a vein, and made use of frictions and other stimulants about ten minutes; when he began to cry; after which I gave him a purging medicine, and next day he was perfectly well.

No external mark of injury was to be discerned on any part of his body or head; it is therefore probable that he fell upon his back flat, and so forced out the breath from his lungs; and by his head coming at the same time with violence upon the ground, the energy of the brain and powers of life became suspended. The distance from my house is a full mile; therefore, allowing ten minutes for the messenger's coming to me, and the same for my arrival there, as well as for their discovering the child, it must have been half an hour before I saw him; and had not efficacious means been used, he must most probably have been lost to his parents and society.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Hampstead, June 5,

THOMAS HAYES.

1785.

While the Reports were in the Press, the Humane Society was deprived of this active and ingenious Medical Assistant, whose death may be justly considered as a public loss; for at his early period of life, he had distinguished himself by valuable communications to the Philosophical Society of Bath, and the Medical Society of London; and had favoured the world with a "Serious Address on Coughs, Colds and Consumptions."

C A S E 500.

Addressed to the TREASURER.

SIR,

Camberwell, Jan. 9, 1785.

IT is with heartfelt pleasure I inform you of the restoration of a poor man, *apparently dead*, by the means recommended by that excellent institution, the Humane Society.

Last *Sunday* afternoon, in *Blackman-street*, observing a croud of people collected, I was induced from curiosity to go and see what was the matter; where lay a man who had a little time before dropped down seemingly dead—a quantity of blood had issued from his mouth. Upon examination I could not perceive the least sign of respiration, or any pulsation of the arteries; and the whole external appearance was that of a corpse. It being at the door of the *Sun* tap-house, I immediately requested of the landlord, Mr. *North*, that he might be taken in for the purpose of using the means for his recovery; but those foes to humanity, himself and wife, would not permit it, so that myself and some other gentlemen were obliged to carry him in by force against the most active resistance on their parts. When we had got him into the tap-room, and had used friction and had employed a variety of stimulants on each side the thorax, I observed a bloody foam work out of his mouth; and on continuing to rub a little longer, he fetched two gasps, at about half a minute's intermission, and some time after was able to swallow a little red wine and water. He now had revived so much as to tell

us, that his name was *John Cummins*, and that he was a native of *Philadelphia*, a sailor by profession; that he came last from *Bristol*, after some wages and prize-money due to him from the *Navy-Office*, and only got to town that afternoon. I got him sent to the workhouse of *St. George the Martyr*, in order to be put to bed, as none could be had in this inhospitable house; ordered that he should only have a cup of mutton broth frequently, and calling next morning, found he had a tolerable night and was quite well, excepting that he found himself very languid and weak.

I am induced to be thus particular, from the satisfaction I experience in the reflection of having been instrumental in rescuing a fellow-creature from an untimely grave; as I can have no doubt if it had not been for such providential interposition, the latent spark of life would have very soon been too far extinct, ever to have been animated.

I am, Sir, &c.

F. BEAN.

 The EDITOR thinks that this remarkable instance of the return of life, and the foregoing Case, prove in the strongest manner the importance of the Humane Society, and that its modes of treatment may be employed with happy success in a variety of instances of apparent dissolution; whether persons are seemingly dead, in consequence of suspension by the cord, apoplexy, intense cold, or suffocation by noxious vapours. Mr. BEAN in the above instance of resuscitation, has proved to a demonstration his professional abilities and philanthropy; for which this gentleman was unanimously voted the thanks of a General Court of Directors, and the Honorary Medal of this Institution.

C A S E 501.

John Gray presents respects to *Dr. Hawes*, and *Dr. Lettsom* and has sent a particular account of a successful Case, which afforded great satisfaction to several creditable persons who were witnesses of the restoration of an apparent corpse to life.

On the 8th of *September*, 1785, in the afternoon, about the time of high water, *Samson Pember* accidentally fell into the river *Thames*, in a depth of water between nine and ten feet, near *Rotherhithe Church*, and was under water upwards of ten minutes. *Mr. Russell* being upon the spot, immediately ran to a public house near *Church-stairs*, and brought the grappling irons, and made some fruitless attempts, being fearful, and not knowing how to use them properly, while others ran into the yards for boat hooks; and having got two, but finding them not long enough for the depth of water, they got a third much longer, and by that means found him and brought him up with some difficulty, at a great distance from the place where he fell in, by reason of the tide. He was conveyed to *Mr. French's*, a public house just by: they had got his wet clothes off, and wrapped him in a blanket. When I entered the room, they had placed him upon a table, and opened the windows. *He had all the appearance of death; was quite motionless; his face livid, and his body cold.* I desired the people to quit the room, and ordered the Assistants to employ the usual plan; in consequence of which signs of
returning

returning life soon appeared, by gentle gapings. Upon elevating his head I found him breathe more freely; I put a feather down his throat, in order to stimulate nature by puking, which had the desired effect. I gave him a little warm brandy and water, which he swallowed with much difficulty, putting him into a warm bed, and keeping a warming-pan with hot coals moving gently over his body, and continuing the bottles with hot water upwards of an hour, when he was greatly convulsed, and cried and screamed violently at intervals, starting up in bed with his eyes fixed, and looking wild, but not any way sensible. Warmth and pulsation being now perceptible, I left him, and returned in about half an hour, taking with me a little volatile julep, when he seemed more composed, and took two spoonfuls of the julep, which he wanted to evade. I told him if he did not comply I must bleed him, on which he cried, "I will take it." I called on him the next morning, and found him perfectly well. He can give no account of his falling into the water, nor any circumstance relating to the accident.

I am, with esteem, your's, &c.

J. GRAY, Medical Assistant.

James Roe, Minister.

Robert Wilson,

Rob. Westmoreland, } Church-wardens

William Wood, } of Rotherbithe.

Robert Barnard.

C A S E 502.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

S I R,

THE accidents on the *Thames*, and in other places contiguous to this part, are so numerous, that it would be a difficult matter to particularize each of them; few, in comparison to the number I am called to assist, claim the reward. There are two Cases, however, which I think necessary to select and communicate. The first, WHERE LIFE WAS RESTORED WHEN I DESPAIRED OF IT; the other, where the life of a boy was preserved by the spirited and manly exertions of a young lad: this last I recommend to your notice, as meriting in an eminent degree the rewards of the Society.

On the 5th of *July* I was sent for to endeavour to restore *William Wilson*, aged one year and six months, who had been taken up from a necessary-house without signs of life. When I arrived, I immediately ordered the body to be cleaned with warm water; and after making use of frictions, &c. for ten minutes, I had the satisfaction to observe faint symptoms of returning life. By the irritation of a feather I excited the stomach to action, and it discharged a quantity of filth with which it was loaded. The child was afterwards taken into bed by the mother; a solution of emetic tartar was given; and, with some other assistants, in a few days its grateful mother came to my house, and returned me thanks for the life of her child.

On

On the 6th of July, while *Charles Coley* was walking upon *Copras Dock*, near this place, he heard something fall into the water. Upon looking about him he perceived a hat swimming near some masts that were floating in the river. Judging that it was some person who had fallen in, he got upon the masts, and, near the place where he observed the hat, he searched for the person, and had the good fortune to seize him by the hair, and, after three successive attempts, succeeded in bringing him upon the rafts of masts. There were appearances of languid life, which, by the immediate use of cordials, gradually grew stronger. The boy that was thus saved, is named *James Hearn*, aged ten years. The boy who behaved with so much collectedness is aged 11 years.

I am, dear Sir, your's sincerely,

Deptford, Aug. 12,
1785.

J. L. SHIRREFF.

✂ The first case related by Mr. Sherriff (the Gentleman who restored a boy apparently dead for a considerable time, in consequence of an intense cold as related in the last Reports) is a striking instance of the extensive utility of the Humane Society; as benevolent and ingenious professional characters no longer confine their ideas on suspended animation to the recovery of the drowned; but are equally attentive to the various kinds of suffocation; and by such a conduct may apply to themselves the emphatic language of scripture.—“*The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon us, and we caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.*”

CASE

C A S E 503.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

S I R,

T H O' I have not the happiness of being known to you, yet I am so well convinced of your good wishes and zeal for the subject on which I address you, that I am persuaded you will not think any apology necessary for the relation of a successful Case.

On *Saturday* afternoon I was sent for to a person apparently drowned. Being from home, my assistant (Mr. *Taylor*) immediately went; and found a man who had been under water near twenty minutes. No pulse could be felt in the arm, nor was there the smallest perceptible respiration. He had him put into a warm bed, rubbed gently, applied volatiles, &c. and in a word, used the various means recommended by your useful Institution, so that on my arrival I had the satisfaction to observe them so far successful, that the pulse returned, the extremities grew warm, &c. and he was soon able to swallow. He then gave him some cordial medicine, and in a little time left him, perfectly warm and comfortable; and I have the pleasure to inform you that he is now entirely restored.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

THO. PILLINER.

Dartmouth-street, Westminster, July 12—85.

Watermen. { *John Taylor,*
John Peor,
John Minnett,
William Harris.

E

C A S E

C A S E 504.

An Instance of Resuscitation communicated to
 Dr. HAWES, *Register of the Humane Society,*
 By Dr. HARRISON, *of Hertford.*

S I R, I AM happy in an opportunity to give you the particulars of a Case, where the means of restoration were successfully employed by persons, whom the feelings of humanity had called to the assistance of an unfortunate woman.

If the Gentlemen of the Society choose to give a pecuniary reward to the preservers of this woman's life, they will confer an act of kindness upon persons well entitled to their favours. *John Wood* had considerable difficulty to get her out of the water, and, tho' totally ignorant of the time she had remained in it, the women resolutely attempted the recovery of her life, and their endeavours proved successful.

The C A S E.

W. X. W. aged 63 years, threw herself into the river *Lee*, with an intention to drown herself. She had been carried by the stream about 300 yards before the above person observed something in the water which attracted his attention. Upon a more minute observation, he saw the body floating below the surface of the water. He jumped into the river, and dragged her out to all appearance dead. Mrs. *Ellis* rubbed her temples with spirits of hartshorn, and some of the spirit was put into her mouth, and the other methods recommended by the Society were used. When these means had been continued for a considerable time, she gave a deep sigh.

This

This encouraged them to persevere, and in about half an hour her life was restored.

Attested by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E. \text{ Ellis,} \\ Jane \text{ Bentley,} \\ Ann \text{ Freshwake} \\ Mary \text{ Smith.} \end{array} \right.$

It is the opinion of some philosophers, that *Suicides* die in a fit of insanity. I was curious to enquire the state of this unfortunate woman's mind; who frankly confessed, that she was driven to the rash act by domestic misfortunes; had formed the resolution six weeks previous to the attempt; and was *perfectly collected* and *sensible* at the moment of attempting to commit the horrid act of suicide.

C A S E 505.

Addressed to the TREASURER.

SIR, ON *Wednesday* morning, *Feb. 9,* 1785, about the hour of one, *James Larkin* was found drowned, in a large tub of water, provided for watering horses. On taking him out he appeared lifeless, but, on being conveyed to a neighbouring lime-kiln, he was, with the usual means, in about an hour, restored, and afterwards moved to the house of *Joseph Billington*, who received him, having removed his children from their bed for his accommodation 'till the morning. I am, Sir, &c. JOHN KENDALL.

Assistants, *Richard Lovett, John Hannivall, Edward Johnstone, Joseph Billington.*

Mr. Taylor, of *Red-lion-square*, called upon Dr. LETTSOM, and attested the above particulars, in order to insure the above deserving persons the rewards offered by the *Humane Society*.

C A S E

C A S E 506.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

S I R,

ON *Tuesday* last, about ten in the morning, passing the end of *Wildernefs-Row*, I heard two women lamenting a drown'd person. I was induced to enquire where the unfortunate individual was, and was directed to the house of Mr. *Overall*, fishmonger, near the *Bunn-house*, whose servant, a girl about sixteen years of age, had been taken out of the *Thames*, and brought home. On examining the body, she was apparently without any spark of life. I ordered her clothes to be taken off, and had her put between warm blankets. The usual means were employed, and in about ten minutes I perceived a very languid pulsation of the heart. She remained for more than an hour without any apparent diminution or increase of animation, during which time I attempted frequently to drop warm wine and water into her mouth. Soon after I perceived symptoms of returning life, such as a partial deglutition, and pulsation, though more languid than I ever felt. Her pulse continued gradually to encrease, and her eyes for an instant moved: in a few minutes a gentle faint respiration followed, on which I ordered the frictions to be continued, and in half an hour she was seized with strong convulsions, which continued until 7 in the evening. She then took a dose of a cathartic mixture hourly, and the morning following was perfectly sensible.

Mrs.

Mrs. Overall, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Stanley, gave her every assistance necessary; and employed the various proper means, under my directions, with the greatest assiduity and humanity. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Manor-street, Chelsea,

ROB. SMYTH.

Jan. 25, 1785.

☞ Dr. SMITH, of Chelsea, *has been a fortunate and successful Medical Assistant, as the above is the second instance of resuscitation brought about by his humane and skilful exertions. The other instance of the return of life by the above gentleman is fully related in the Biennial Reports for the years 1783 and 1784.*

C A S E 507.

GOING over Cambridge Heath, Hackney, on Thursday night, Jan. 20, between 10 and 11 o'clock, I heard a noise in a large piece of water, when, directing my steps to it, I observed, by the light of the moon, a woman, but so far distant from the edge, I could not render her any assistance. I immediately called the watchman, which alarmed some labouring men at the *Rose and Crown*, a public house on the road, who soon came to the spot, and by means of a pole got her out. She was apparently

rently dead, but by assiduously employing the various means of recovery for some time, faint signs of respiration appeared. I persevered for an hour and a half, when a Gentleman of the Faculty attended, who declared her to be out of danger.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

T. FERGUSON,

Church-street, Hackney.

We, the under-written, attest, that through the generous and humane assistance of the above gentleman, the poor woman was saved, and restored to life.

*James Purser,
William Bunfield,
Mary Healey.*

☞ *This person is restored to life, and to a serene state of mind, through the benevolent exertions of a gentleman unacquainted with the medical art; and therefore the EDITOR earnestly intreats the publick to pay a particular and immediate attention to the recovery of the apparently dead, as the commencement of the animating process at an early period has been productive of restoring many lives; whereas the time lost in waiting for the arrival of the Faculty, may be unfortunately too often the cause of absolute dissolution.*

CASE

C A S E 508.

Addressed to Dr. LETTSOM.

Dear Sir,

THE bearers, *Nathaniel Philpot, Thomas Day, Richard Watkins, and Thomas Cullen*, I take the liberty to recommend, in order that they may receive the rewards of the *Humane Society*; having, with considerable risque of their own lives, saved a young man, apprentice to Mr. *Newcomb*, bootmaker to the Prince of *Wales*, who was in imminent danger of being drowned, by the ice breaking, as he was skating in *St. James's Park*, yesterday morning. He fell in near the middle, and, when taken out, was without signs of life, but by the prudent exertions of the above men, in employing the various means, was restored, and carried home to his master's.

It would give me inexpressible pleasure could I give you as pleasing an account of a fellow-prentice of his, who fell in with him at the same time. He unfortunately got under the ice before any means could be obtained to get him out, which was a full hour, though the bearers exerted themselves with an unusual degree of alacrity and humanity. When he was taken out, he was carried to the *Robin Hood*, where the body was received by the landlord with the greatest cheerfulness; who not only supplied us with every thing necessary, but exerted himself to give every assistance in his power. When I
got

got to the house, the body was put into a bed, and the bearers had, with great judgment and prudence, begun to use the means directed by the Society, which were continued under my direction for two hours; I thought it useless to continue our endeavours longer; but left directions for the body to be kept in bed, for some hours, which was accordingly done.

I have been more particular in this *unsuccessful* Case, than probably may be thought necessary, in order to point out to you, and the worthy Governors of this excellent Institution, that their endeavours in this cause of humanity have been the means of saving one life out of two; for I never heard of such alacrity and exertions as were shewn on the present occasion*.

I remain your obedient humble servant,

March 14, 1785.

S. HANBURY.

* The EDITOR thought proper to insert the unsuccessful Case with the above, as it was so closely connected with the former part of the letter; and more especially as it afforded an opportunity of informing the Publick of the exertions of the Society; who at an immense annual expence give by Advertisement to the Publick their methods of treatment for the recovery of the drowned, or otherwise suffocated; and in the above relation it is fortunately proved, that one life out of two was restored by persons unacquainted with the medical art; and at the same time the parents who lost their child had the consolation that every possible means were attempted to bring about the return of life.

To the Directors of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

This is to certify, that *William Primmer*, and *William Huggart*, mariners, of the sloop *Suffex*, trading from *Newhaven* to *London*, *Thomas Massy*, master, did, on the 27th March, 1785, take up the body of *Constantine Briggs*, porter, at *Yoxall's Wharf*, *Southwark*, who had fallen from a lighter. The tide running strong, drove him under her bottom; and the said *Wm. Primmer* and *Wm. Huggart*, at the hazard of their lives, jumping into a boat, caught hold of him, and got him into the said boat; and on taking him on shore, in consequence of the various means recommended by your valuable Society, he soon recovered.—Witness our hands this 2d April, 1785.

Thomas Yoxall, Wharfinger.

Thomas Massy, Master of the *Suffex*.

James Lewis, Clerk to Mr. *Yoxall*.

✠ Captain *Massy*, Mr. *Yoxall*, and several creditable persons of *Tooley-street*, assured the REGISTER that the above person had no appearance of life when taken out of the water; but in consequence of the methods being employed, he soon breathed, and was gradually restored.

C A S E 510.

To Dr. LETTSOM, *Treasurer of the HUMANE SOCIETY.*

SIR,

I WAS called last *Sunday* evening to a man who had thrown himself into the dock at *Dock-head*; it being high-water, some time elapsed before he could be got out, and then he was without signs of life. My Assistant saw him almost immediately, who used the proper means, so that he soon began to breathe. I saw him soon after, when he breathed very hard, with a full pulse, which made it necessary to bleed him freely, and we have been obliged to repeat it since, as in his fall he fractured one of his ribs, and has had a violent inflammatory fever, but I think he'll do well. The persons who got him out and assisted were, *Cooke, Angell, Small, Walkins, and Oram.*

I am, Sir, &c.

Black's Fields,
April 1st, 1785.

JOHN SHUTER.

☞ The Medical Assistants afford daily the strongest proofs of their exalted professional humanity; as their exertions are not discontinued on the return of life; for in a variety of instances, Thoracic Inflammation, Fevers, &c. have occurred after resuscitation.—In the above case Mr. SHUTER, according to his well known abilities and benevolence, cured this patient of a Peripneumony; and thus a worthy young man was restored to life and health.

C A S E

C A S E 511

To Mr. G. H. AMORY.

SIR, ON *Saturday* last, the 9th instant, near high-water, *William Avery*, fell from Mr. *Graves* the shipbuilder's wharf, at *Limehouse*, into the river *Thames*. A little boy in the yard called to *Richard Oughton*, and said he saw something move in the water. They ran directly to the place, and saw the boy sinking, with his head under water, between a barge and the wharf. *Oughton* hung over the barge's gunwale by his hands, and catching the boy between his legs, called to *Joseph Hawkins*, *G. Jones*, &c. who were near, for assistance, who came, and laying hold of his hand, hauled him up to the wharf an apparent corpse. They carried him to his father's, who lives in the neighbourhood, and the various means of recovery were used for half an hour before he became sensible. I was sent for, and found him at this time in a very alarming state, with great difficulty in breathing; but by following my directions, he was the next morning quite recovered.

I am, Sir, with sincere respects,

Your most humble servant,

Limehouse, April

RICH. SMITH.

12, 1785.

✍ Several creditable persons declared to the Editor, that the appearances of death were strong, that some of the neighbours insulted *Hawkins*, &c. for their laudable endeavours to restore a living child to its fond and distracted parents.

C A S E 512.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

SIR,

Richard Dureent, in a state of insanity, threw himself into the river, a little above *Westminster-Bridge*, on the 27th instant, and was taken out lifeless by two watermen, *Charles Rufs* and *Charles Taylor*, both of *Fore-street, Lambeth*. They carried the body to the *Red Lion* ale-house and used the proper means which soon restored him; they then came for me, in order to know what was to be done with him. It being near 12 o'clock at night, and the publican denying to let him have a bed there, I attended, and ordered the bridge watchman to get a coach, and carry him wherever he found a public house open that would take him in, which he had some difficulty to find before he came to *Lambeth* town. *Richard Priest*, of the *Ship* alehouse, took him in, and provided a man to watch him, lest he should use any other means to destroy himself, till the next evening; when he was removed to the workhouse.

THE COMPILER OF THESE REPORTS MADE FREQUENT INQUIRIES OF THE STATE OF THE ABOVE PERSON'S MIND AFTER HIS RECOVERY, HE WAS ORDERED BY THE CHURCH-WARDENS TO BE TREATED WITH THE GREATEST KINDNESS, HIS HEALTH GRADUALLY RETURNED, AND HE CONTINUED AFTERWARDS IN A SERENE STATE OF MIND.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

ANDREW FORSTER.

*Mount-street, Lambeth,**April 30, 1785.*

CASE

Addressed to the COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS is to certify, that *Edward Adams*, by the darkness of the night, fell into the river, near the millhead, belonging to *Mr. Bush*, of *Wandsworth*, and must certainly have been drowned but for the speedy assistance of the bearer, *Mary Cane*, and others.

The Gentlemen of the Humane Society are therefore humbly intreated to allow her a considerable part of the benefaction bestowed on such occasions, as the said *Mary Cane* endangered her own life to save the said *Edward Adams*. The truth is testified by the under-written.

Judith Wood,
James Hall, } *Wandsworth.*
John Gumley, }

Mr. Wood's son, near the Bell, at *Wandsworth*.

☞ *Mrs. Cane*, *Mrs. Adams* and others, employed the various means recommended by the *Humane Society*, which renewed the vital actions in a few minutes, so that the boy had been drowned, and restored before his parents heard of the accident. Such are the important benefits of the methods of treatment being advertised to be had *gratis*; as it is productive of all kinds of people being immediately attentive to the recovery of the drowned or otherwise suffocated.

Dr. Squire informed the REGISTER, that the attestors were persons of credit, and that the circumstances and resuscitation as related, were to be depended upon; and therefore *Mrs. Cane*, &c. were justly entitled to the rewards offered by the *Humane Society*.

To the TREASURER.

SIR,

THIS is to inform you, that, on *Friday* last, the 8th inst. *Thomas Habbit* accidentally fellover-board, at *Bell Wharf*, and was for some time under water, till my mates and self rowed to his assistance, and with difficulty took him up apparently dead. We instantly carried him to the first house convenient, which was the sign of the *Ballast-lighter*. We then applied to *Dr. Brien* for his assistance, by whose directions the young man was restored to life. The whole transaction happened in presence of the following witnesses.

his		<i>Mathew Maroe,</i>
<i>Barney X Reily</i>		<i>James Moxom,</i>
Mark.		<i>Peter Segeriff,</i>
<i>John M'Gee,</i>		<i>Daniel Connel.</i>

THE MEDICAL ASSISTANT informed *Dr. LETTSOM*, that the young man continued an apparent corpse for more than a quarter of an hour; and that in consequence of the proper methods being employed, a laborious breathing and violent convulsions were the first appearances of the return of animation; these were succeeded by a feeble pulse, and other signs of speedy and certain recovery.

C A S E 515.

John Phillipps, and W. Smith, of Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, did, on May the 9th, 1785, take a boat of Peter Scott, at Old Swan-Stairs, to go to Black Friar's Bridge, and were witnesses to the said Peter taking a boy out of the water, who by accident had fallen over a barge between London and Black Fryars Bridges, and was to appearance dead, but proper means being employed gradually recovered.

JOHN PHILLIPS, and W. SMITH.

C A S E 515.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

SIR, *Deptford, Saturday Evening.*

THE return of summer must increase the number of accidents upon the river near a village so populous as this, with the addition of so much shipping. Careful lest the Society should be imposed on, I never consent to write 'till I have received ample testimony of the truth.—At present I address you on account of two persons, who saved with considerable difficulty a seaman belonging to his Majesty's frigate the *Solbay*, overset with a boat, and under water some time. The difficulty of finding him was increased by the wind, which was violent

lent at the time; and had it not been owing to the perseverance of those persons recommended, the man would have been inevitably lost. That the Humane Society may meet with that support which it merits, and that the man who was active in establishing it may possess that heart-felt satisfaction which ever accompanies good actions, is the sincere wish of

Your humble servant,
J. L. SHIRREFF.

This is to certify, that *John Major* and *W. Simms* were the persons who saved the life of *James Cooper*.

Witness my hand, EDM. COOPER.
Crown, Lower-street,
Deptford, May 11, 1785.

These are to certify, that the persons under-mentioned saw *James Cooper* taken up out of the water, after the boat had sunk; seemingly lifeless, by *John Major* and *W. Smith*.

Witness our hands, *Edmund Gundry*,

his
William X Luke,
Mark.

George Laman,
John Shales Whellock.

☞ The officers on board attested this letter, and declared that it was almost a miracle that the man was preserved, and that when brought on board he had no appearance of life; but on rubbing his breast, temples, &c. with brandy, and forcing some down his throat, he became convulsed coughed violently, groaned, and was gradually restored in the presence of a great number of persons.

CASE

C A S E 516.

To the COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

About nine o'clock last night I was called upon to go immediately to *Hyde-Park*, a young woman having thrown herself into the *Bason*. The proper means had been employed; so that when I got there I found her perfectly sensible, owing to the good offices of the people about her, they having dragged her out, taken her wet clothes off, and by rubbing caused the blood to circulate. Without assistance she must inevitably have been lost, as it was impossible for her to get out. The name of the young man who first discovered she was in the water is *Thomas Dowdon*, and the person that fetched me *Robert Mitchell*. Mr. *William Bonnifant* went home with her to Mrs. *Campbell's*, No. 3, *Bolton-street*, in the parish of *St. George, Hanover-square*. The name of the young woman *Martha Hurst*.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, &c.

THOMAS RYDER, Surgeon,

No. 210, *Oxford-street*.

G

C A S E

C A S E 517.

Addressed to the TREASURER.

SIR,

Yesterday afternoon, *Isaac Ashton*, aged 70 years, was observed by some people on the bridge to throw himself (it is supposed intentionally) from the center arch. They immediately called some watermen to go to his assistance, who in a short time found him in a state of apparent death. He was conveyed to the house of Mr. *Taylor, Water-lane, Blackfriars*, (known by the name of the *Glazier's Arms*) when I was sent for, but found him so much recovered as to require only a perseverance in the means;

And am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

CHARLES FARR, .

Assistant to Mr. *Farmer*.

The bearers, *Thomas Colenutt, John Cooper, and Richard Edmonds*, were the men who took him up.—*John Taylor*, messenger.

Several creditable neighbours who were in company at the *Glazier's Arms*, as well as the Medical Assistant, assured the TREASURER and REGISTER, that the above person was brought to the house an apparent corpse; but by the immediate and vigorous exertions of Mr. *Taylor, John Cooper, R. Edmonds, &c.* he breathed laboriously in about five minutes, and other pleasing signs of resuscitation speedily followed.

C A S E

To the HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE bearers, *Cornelius Brookes* and *John Complin*, with great labour and pains, for about half an hour, at 12 o'clock at night, did save *Richard Roberts* from drowning, who else must inevitably have been lost. Witness our hands this 23d *May*, 1785.

Robert Saxton, Robert Jennings, John Davidson.

* * * Captain *Saxton*, of the *Weymouth*, and Captain *Jennings* of the *Exeter*, attested that the young man was seemingly dead, and that by the plan pursued life soon returned.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

S I R,

Having been so fortunate as to call at your house for the mode of treatment, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that another useful member is now added to the community. In order that you may be perfectly satisfied in paying the rewards offered by the *Humane Society*, the following attestation is sent.--MARK TURNER.

" We do affirm, that *Charles Chantrell* was accidentally drowned on *Sunday* last; that the body was a quarter of an hour under water, and taken up an apparent corpse; but on the judicious plan advised by the *Humane Society* being vigorously employed by Mr. *Turner*, of *Westham*, and *Assistants*, in about 20 minutes life returned, and he is now in perfect health."

SAMUEL GREEN, Minister.

LEWIS EVANS,	} Churchwardens.
W. GREWER,	
BENJ. BIGGS,	} Overseers.
NOAH WIBROW,	

C A S E 520.

Addressed to Dr. LETTSOM.

SIR,

ON *Friday* afternoon, the 3d instant, about six o'clock, *John Wright*, a boy six years of age, at play with some others in a boat, near *Mr. Neal's Wharf*, (a coal-merchant, at *Cock-bill, Ratcliff-Cross*) fell into the river, and was soon driven to a considerable distance from the shore. The alarm being instantly given, the bearer, *Robert Mitchelson*, being at work upon the wharf, immediately went to his assistance, jumped in after him with his clothes on, caught him, and swam with him to shore, and brought him to my house; but as he was so speedily rescued, he was not so far spent as to require Medical Assistance. He was taken home, stripped, wiped dry, and put into a warm bed, and a few warm cordial-draughts administered, which soon perfectly restored him. In justice to such alacrity and intrepidity, I trouble you with this Case, agreeably to your very humane and benevolent institution; and am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Cock-bill, Ratcliff-cross,

P. H. BATEMAN.

June 7, 1785.

P. S. *Mr. Tanner*, clerk to *Mr. Neal*, was a witness to the above transaction, but business prevented his attendance.

✂ The Rev. *Mr. Jackson*, Messrs. *Bateman* and *Tanner*, assured the REGISTER, that *J. Wright*, on being brought ashore, appeared void of life; but on carrying him to his father's he became convulsed, breathed laboriously, and gradually recovered,

C A S E

To the REGISTER.

SIR,

HAVING received the body of *William Finlay*, aged 74, by an order from Mr. *John Mills*, one of the Overseers of the parish of *St. Mary, Lambeth*, who was taken out of the river *Thames* by *John Harris*, a watchman belonging to *Cuper's Bridge*, I hereby certify that I believe the same to be true. As witness my hand this 15th day of *June*, 1785.

C. Halfpenny, G. Searle, Wm. Crawley,
Churchwardens and Overseers.

☞ The OVERSEERS of *Lambeth* assured the TREASURER, that the man when taken up had no signs of life; but by the other common usual means being vigorously employed at the watch-house, he soon breathed, gradually recovered, and by the next day he was able to go to daily work, and support his wife and seven children.

To the Directors of the *Humane Society*.

This is to inform you, that on *Friday* afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as *James Luton*, a boy about 11 years of age, living in *Zoar-street, Gravel-lane*, was bathing at *Marygold-stairs*, near *Blackfriars-bridge*, on the *Surrey* side, he was carried away with the tide to 10 feet water, and would have been drowned, if *John Hallet*, had not jumped overboard with his clothes on, and brought him up, to all appearance dead: but he was restored to life in a few minutes by the neighbours.

Witnesses, *Samuel Ryder*, oar-maker—*James Figgins*, publican—*Moses Rooke, Falcon*.

June 9.

W. SMITH, M. A.

C A S E 523.

John Glinn fell overboard on *Friday* the 17th of *June*, 1785, about half an hour after six o'clock in the evening, and was taken up about a quarter before seven, and brought ashore to the *Waterman's Arms*, being apparently dead; when *Mr. Hayes*, of *Tooley-street*, was sent for, and attended him all that night and the next morning, when he was able to walk, but was some days before he entirely recovered.

Assistants, *John Kay*, *Isaac Perkins*, *Edward Wilkins*, *John Hogan*, *Samuel Short*.

☞ *Messrs. Thorn* and *Knox*, acquainted the REGISTER, that the above person was brought by *John Hogan*, &c. to the public house, with every external sign of death, so as to make him and others believe that all endeavours would be in vain. The various means were immediately employed, and in about twenty minutes partial spasms arose, and other signs of animation soon followed, but it was more than an hour before he could speak. In the middle of the night a peripneumony came on, so as to threaten a speedy suffocation; but by the skill of the Medical Assistant, in a few hours the alarming symptoms abated, and in the course of a week his health was restored.

C A S E 524.

To the Treasurer of the Humane Society.

About a quarter past 7, on the evening of the 8th of *July*, 1785, as *John Wellings*, of No. 7, *Great St. Ann-street*, *Westminster*, of the 3d regiment

regiment of Guards, and *George Graham*, of the same regiment, were passing by the *Aiff*, near the *Chelsea Water-works*, they saw *John Nolland*, in the water, apparently drowned. They conveyed him to the *Shakespear's Head*, the corner of *Eaton-street*, *Pimlico*. He was supposed to have been under water 10 minutes, and, when taken up, was in a state of total insensibility. *Mr. Hooke*, of *Eaton-street*, was called in, who caused him to be stript, and then bled him; had him wrapped up in warm blankets, and put to bed, where he administred an emetic, and used other means which in about half an hour restored him to life.

George Cater, *Charlotte-street*, *Portland-Place*.

William Mendham, *Warwick-street*.

Benjamin Hooker, surgeon, and M. A.

The person was supposed to have fallen into the water in a fit, to which he is subject.

C A S E 525.

To the Directors of the Humane Society.

This is to inform you, gentlemen, that we, the under-written, did save the life of *James Dupray*, on *Friday* the 9th instant, between the hours of five and six in the evening, by taking him up from under water, and conveying him to the house of *Mrs. Willis*, the sign of the *Tackle Porter*, *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*.

James Newby, 3 *Cranes Wharf*, *Queen-street*.

Witnesses {	<i>J. Duperoy</i> <i>John Heath</i> <i>Ed. Martin</i>		<i>Thomas Carter</i> <i>Geo. Willis</i> <i>John Brugis</i>
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Several gentlemen of *Queenhithe*, attested that the boy had sunk three times, that when taken up he had no appearance of life, but by violent agitation and forcing brandy down his throat, he became in a few minutes convulsed, and gradually recovered his senses, and is now in perfect health.

C A S E 526.

Addressed to the Directors of the Humane Society.

S I R,

I take the opportunity to acquaint you, that on *Saturday, July* the 9th, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as I was coming down the river with two friends, between the *Temple* and *Blackfriars-bridge* we saw a boy drowning; and the bearer, *Daniel Morton*, waterman, used his utmost endeavours to save the boy's life: and as there is a gratuity allowed by the *Humane Society*, therefore I recommend him as a person deserving of encouragement.

I am, Sir, &c.

Park-street, Southwark,
July 18, 1785.

HEN. PEARSON.

Witneffes { *William Rodbard.*
 { *William Lardener.*

Mr. *Taylor* assured the Rev. Mr. *Romaine*, Mr. *Cox* and others, that *W. Brittain* had no apparent life till the various means recommended by the *Humane Society* had been employed for several minutes.

CASE

(49)
C A S E 527.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

S I R, THIS is to certify that *John Banner*, a child about three years old, fell into a pond at *Kentish-Town*, on *Monday* the 11th of *July*, and was taken up an apparent corpse. The methods recommended by the *Humane Society* were immediately used by some neighbours; who had been present at a former case of apparent death, and after some time, providentially succeeded.

We whose names are hereto subscribed, believe that the child would have perished, if the bearer, *Thomas Taylor*, had not, at the hazard of his life, (as he cannot swim) jumped into the water, and brought him out, to all appearance dead; and language cannot express the gratitude of the distracted parente to their neighbours, for their only child being restored to life.

We therefore beg to recommend all the worthy persons to the attention of the *Humane Society*.

The Rev. J. C. Hubbard.

<i>John Clayton</i>	<i>John Burton</i>	<i>John Foyce</i>
<i>Robert Jarvis</i>	<i>Roger Pintus</i>	<i>John Smart.</i>

C A S E 528.

To the Directors of the *Humane Society*.

This is to certify, that *William Walker*, the bearer hereof, at the hazard of his life, saved *John Bumford* from being drowned, on *Sunday* evening, *July* 10, about 7 o'clock, and as for a proof thereof, the undermentioned persons can vouch the same.

Thomas Ives, Black Horse, Poplar, &c.

The man was apparently void of life, but the means being almost instantaneously used, as attested by Messrs. *Hatton, Berry* and *Miller*, restored him within a quarter of an hour.

H

CASE

C A S E 529.

Addressed to the Humane Society.

These are to certify, that on *Sunday* the 17th *July*, 1785, *Thomas Speight*, coming to *Shadwell-dock-stairs*, saw a woman throw herself into the *Thames*, with intent to drown herself; but by the aid of the above person, and *John Hedley* and *David Reynolds*, after being under water near five minutes, she was taken out, and carried to the house of *Samuel Day*, at the sign of the *Ship*, *Lower Shadwell*, and, though she was at first in a state of insensibility, by the assistance and kind endeavours of Mr. *Day's* family, was soon restored.

Thomas Speight. David Reynolds.

C A S E 530.

To the Directors of the Humane Society.

These are to certify, that *John Willins* and *George Grahame*, soldiers in the 3d regiment of foot, took the body of *John Newland* out of the *Thames*, near *Chelsea Water-works*, on *Tuesday* the 5th of *July*, to all appearance dead; but by the aid of one of the Medical Assistants of the *Humane Society*, he was restored to life.—They humbly hope you will be pleased to bestow any gift or reward usually given in such cases.

Attested by *Benj. Hooker*, *Eaton-street*, *Pimlico*.
18th *July*, 1785.

C A S E

C A S E 531.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

S I R,

About 6 o'clock on *Wednesday* morning the 27th of *July*, *Frances Hall*, a young woman about 18, in a fit of despair, threw herself into the *Thames*, near the *Old Swan*, at high-water. She was perceived by some men belonging to Mr. *Hardcastle* and Mr. *Garrett*, whose houses face the *Thames* at that place; they got a boat at the *Old Swan*, took her out, and conveyed her to Mrs. *Lightly's*, at the *King's Head* in *Old Swan-lane*, where the methods ordered by the *Humane Society* were made use of. The kindness and humanity of those gentlemen, Mr. *Hardcastle* and Mr. *Garret*, must not be forgotten on this occasion; they not only gave her immediate relief, but, like the good *Samaritan*, left something for her when recovered, and sent her to the workhouse, where she now lies. As Mr. *H.* and Mr. *G.* would not permit their servants to receive any gratuity on this occasion, we have only to recommend the person of the house where she was carried, for the rewards offered by the Society.

Your humble servants,

VAUX and DARNBROUGH.

*Pudding-lane,**Aug. 2, 1785.*

C A S E 532.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Aug. 11, 1785.

SIR,

IN the afternoon, I was called to *John Carey*, a boy near eight years old, who had the misfortune to fall into the river.—He was taken up by a waterman, and carried to the house of *Joseph Dancox*, a Publican at *Millbank*, and put to bed, where I saw him within half an hour after the accident perfectly recovered.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

W. HARRIS.

*New Palace-yard,
Westminster.*

☞ Mr. *Jones* and Mr. *Sims* called in *Great East Cheap*, and informed the Rev. Mr. *Scott*, that *James Wilkins* hazarded his own life to save the boy, who was after some minutes got up with a boat hook, and that there was no appearance of life; but in consequence of violently agitating the body he soon breathed, though when received into the publick house was not able to speak; he was put into a warm bed and gradually recovered.

C A S E

C A S E 533.

To the Directors of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

WILLIAM WEST, Waterman, of *Battle Bridge, Southwark*, rowing over to the *Tower*, *William Holland* of the *Thames Brig*, belonging to *Newcastle*, reaching to the ship-boat, missed his hold and fell overboard. I rowed to him and took him up, after being under water some time.

Certified by *Mate* of the *Thames*.

Captain James Lorrest, Ship Thames.

Richard Allen, Mate.

John Dewar, Custom House Officer.

Aug. 29, 1785.

✂ *Captain Lorrest, Messrs. Allen and Dower, and Mr. Harris of Weston-street*, came and declared to the *Register* that *W. Holland* was taken up to all appearance dead, as the shipping prevented *W. West* and others from affording immediate aid. They carried him on board, stripped and rubbed him perfectly dry, and employed the usual means; which in about fifteen minutes, in the presence of a great many reputable persons, restored him to life; so that by the next day the young man performed his duty on board as usual.

C A S E

C A S E 534.

Addressed to the COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

Wandsworth, Aug. 27.

THIS is to certify that *S. Adams* a boy, had the misfortune to fall into the river, and must inevitably have been drowned, had it not been for *Thomas Robinson* (the bearer) who accidentally seeing him coming under an arch jumped in, and drew him out without any signs of life, which the under-mentioned persons can testify.

Mrs. White,

Mrs. Mood,

Mrs. Beale,

Gabo. Adam.

He therefore most humbly hopes the Gentlemen will be pleased to allow him the bounty usually given by the Society on such accidents.

Dr. *Squire* informed the Treasurer, that several of his creditable neighbours saw the boy taken out of the river, and carried on boards along the street to his distracted parents as dead; but as the person recommended for the reward had been an attendant on other cases, and was acquainted with the mode of recovery, he with assistants immediately employed the various stimuli, and in a few minutes the return of life was happily accomplished, to the inexpressible happiness of his father and mother, as well as the respectable persons who had seen the apparent corpse, and were now witnesses of the restoration.

C A S E

To the President and Gentlemen of the Society.

YESTERDAY about eleven o'clock, *Ball*, a young man about twenty years old, son of a Mr. *Ball*, auctioneer in *Wandsworth*, fell into the river as he was fishing below *Tumbling Bay*, which is about seven feet and a half deep, and by what I could learn must have been under water eighteen minutes at the least.—*John Hewet* (the bearer) very fortunately caught hold of him with a boat-hook, and pulled him out. The young man was to all appearance dead. I ordered him to be taken to the house of *John Bilton*, which was not more than ten yards from the place where the accident happened; and he was immediately undressed and put into warm blankets, before a large fire, and by the help of friction, &c. in about ten minutes we perceived him breathe; soon after the Medical Assistant of this place arrived, (who was sent for as soon as the man was found) and said if he had been in the water one minute longer, he would have been past recovery, and ordered him to be put to bed.

In the evening he was conveyed to his father's house on a bed laid upon a hand barrow, and carried by men.

Mr. *Smith* gave *John Hewit* and *John Bilton* your address, and sent them to me desiring I would write to you, and acquaint you with the above circumstances, as I was an eye-witness

of what had passed; and that they were the happy instruments of saving the young man's life, and hope you will consider them as people who merit the rewards of the Humane Society, as they exerted themselves to the utmost of their power.

Your humble servant,
J. SHIPLEY.

Wandsworth, Aug. 27, 1785.

N. B. It is supposed the young man was in a fit when he fell into the water.

☞ *The man was eight minutes under water, and not the smallest signs of the return of life till the parties had employed the usual mode of recovery for twenty minutes.*

C A S E 536.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

We the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish of Little Stanmore, alias *Whitchurch, Middlesex*, do testify that *John Browne* and *J. Jackson*, did on the 8th *August*, 1785, take *Frances Stone*, aged eight years, out of a Brook at *Edgware*, and did thereby as we believe save the child's life.

<i>Henry Poole,</i>	<i>Rector.</i>
<i>Thos. Dormer,</i>	} <i>Church-wardens.</i>
<i>T. Patrick,</i>	
<i>J. Stone,</i>	} <i>Overseers.</i>
<i>T. Bovingdon,</i>	

☞ The Rev. Mr. *Falkner*, Mr. *Williams*, and Mr. *Reed*, gentlemen of the Corporation of *London*, likewise attested the above, and recommended *John Browne*, &c. to the notice of Dr. *Lettson* and the Society.

C A S E

C A S E 537.

*Addressed to the Directors of the Humane Society.**Stone Stairs, Sept. 16, 1785.*

These are to certify, that *John Bensly*,
lighterman, saved the life of *Thomas Williams*,
ship-keeper on board the *Prince Frederic*,
now lying off the above stairs, by taking him
out of the river apparently drowned. Witness
our hands,

Jacob Blackburn and Rich. Harrison,
MASTERS of the
Ocean and Friendship.

C A S E 538.

ON *Thursday* the 28th inst. I was sent for
in a great hurry to see *Ann Davis*, a girl of 8
years of age, who had fallen into the *Thames*,
from the *Bank-side, Southwark*. Some minutes
had elapsed before she could be extricated from
between the barges, which lay near the place of
her fall: by the diligence of *Thomas Hutchison*,
Richard Scott, and *Thomas Leatham*, she was
taken up, and carried to the *Old Goat* public
house, at which place I found her lying on
Leatham's knee, apparently dead, stripped of
all her clothes except a bedgown, which lay
loosely about her. I immediately applied the
means recommended by the *Humane Society*,
when in a short time appearances of life
were evident; and she drank a little brandy
and water. I called to see her the next day,
and was happy to find her quite recovered, but
void of all knowledge of the accident.

JOSEPH BOYD.

(58)
C A S E 539.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

SIR, I recommend *W. Scotchbrook, &c.* for preserving the life of *John Evans*, of *Lambeth*. On *Tuesday* morning last he went to dip water, and fell in, and must have perished, had not these people gone to his assistance, the tide being quite high. I visited him at his own home, and as life had returned, ordered him to be put into a warm bed, and properly attended.

I remain with respect,

Oct. 29, 1785.

F. BURGES.

✍ Mr. *Scotchbrook*, Mr. *Minors*, &c. declared there was no appearance of life for 7 minutes: the methods employed produced breathing, &c, at which time Mr. *Burges* arrived.

C A S E 540.

Addressed to Dr. LETTSOM.

SIR, These are to certify, that on the 7th *November*, *Thomas Ball*, by accident fell from a craft at *Bryant's Wharf*, but by the early assistance of *J. Child*, *J. Broughton*, and *T. Bain*, was happily delivered from death.

The above persons went to a gentleman of the Faculty, but it was an hour before his arrival; therefore the said persons were under a necessity of using divers methods, by which they restored the said *Thomas Ball*. Witness our hands,

J. Jones, B. Brocks, &c.

✍ Mr. *John Child*, and other respectable persons, attested that the boy was to appearance dead; and as the Medical Assistants in the neighbourhood were not at home, they agreed to employ the usual plan, which in about a quarter of an hour brought on signs of life, and a speedy recovery of the youth, to the great joy of his afflicted parents.

Mr. *Phil* attended the Court of Directors (*EDWARD BRIDGEN*, Esq. Vice President in the Chair) and returned the most respectful and grateful thanks to the Chairman, &c. for the restoration of his only son.

C A S E 541.

To the Directors of the Humane Society.

This is to certify, that; on *Monday* the 7th of *November*, as *Christopher Clements*, aged 11 years, son of *Christopher Clements*, shoemaker, was walking on some craft at *Paris-garden*, in the parish of *Christ Church, Surry*, he fell off the same in 9 feet water. He must have been drowned, had not *John Poett*, and *John Powell*, jumped into the water to his assistance, who with great difficulty got him out an apparent corpse. *Thomas Lewis* took the boy from us, and conveyed him to *Mr. Stanton's*, at the sign of the *Orange-tree, Paris-garden-lane*, when signs of life soon appeared.

As witnesses our hands, *W. Smithers, Bankside.*
Thomas Jones, Ditto.

C A S E 542.

Addressed to Dr. LETTSOM.

Sir, On *Friday, December 23, 1785*, about 7 o'clock in the evening, *George Mackey*, a boy aged about 4 years, fell into the mill-pond opposite *George-Row*. As soon as he was discovered assistance was given him. He was conveyed in an insensible state, and to all appearance void of life to an adjacent

publick house, and very humanely received. Being immediately called to his assistance, I found him totally deprived of his sense: his extremities were quite cold, no breathing, and his pulse was totally stopped; the body was rubbed dry and got to bed, and with warm applications to the feet and arm-pits, together with volatiles to the nostrils, in the space of half an hour the pulsation was entirely perceptible, and gradually became stronger. As soon as he was able to swallow, a cordial medicine was given him at intervals, which greatly relieved the oppression of the stomach. In about five hours the child was perfectly restored.

W. WALLER.

Dock-head,

Dec. 24, 1785.

C A S E 543.

The following attestation proves in the most forcible manner, the advantages to the publick of the modes of treatment being well known; as *below Bridge*, accidents by drowning daily occur, and by the proper means being instantaneously employed a great number of lives are annually preserved.

This is to certify, that *Thomas Davis*, of the *Nelly Greenland* ship, Capt. *Selears* commander, lying near *Globe Stairs*, *Rotherhithe*, on *Sunday* morning fell overboard, and was to all appearance drowned. He was taken up, and the usual means being employed, symptoms of life soon appeared, and in a few hours recovered.

Witness our hands, *October 5, 1785.*

John Steel, S. Jackson,

W. Smithers, S. Burroughs, surgeon.

C A S E

C A S E 544.

W. GREENWOOD, ESQ. ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THIS INSTITUTION, FAVOURED THE REGISTER WITH THE FOLLOWING; AND IT IS A MOST PLEASING REFLECTION, THAT BENEVOLENT CHARACTERS WHO COUNTENANCE THE LIFE SAVING VIEWS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, ARE EVERY NOW AND THEN THE HAPPY INSTRUMENTS OF RESCUING THEIR FELLOW-CREATURES FROM PREMATURE DISOLUTION.

To Dr. HAWES.

SIR,

On *Friday* last, about nine o'clock, walking down the *New Road*, I was told that a young person was just taken out of a pond. On going to the spot, and on a minute examination, neither respiration nor circulation could be observed. I instantly ordered the body to be conveyed to the nearest public house, being a quarter of a mile, where it was immediately received. I then proceeded to use the various means proposed by our EXCELLENT SOCIETY; and, in about half an hour, *evident signs of returning life appeared*. As soon as the body could be safely left for a short time, I hastened to the *London Hospital* for medical assistance. Mr. *Coleridge* and Mr. *Harrington* instantly attended, whose unremitting assiduity claims the thanks of the Society and the Public.

By the interposing arm of Omnipotence, and the proper means exerted, I have the superlative pleasure to inform you that the person is perfectly restored. The rewards will be attentively appropriated to the parties concerned; and it ever will be my ardent desire to promote the benevolent and important views of the *Humane Society*.

I am, with great respect, your's, &c. 4

Sept. 27, 1785.

Mile End.

W. GREENWOOD.

In order

✍ In order to do justice to so amiable and respectable a character as Mr. Greenwood, the Editor hopes that gentleman will forgive him in declaring the following pleasing facts to the world; in order that others may be disposed to afford every ray of comfort to the female sex, who may from various worldly sorrows arrive at such a pitch of despondency as to commit so horrid a crime as suicide. Mr. Greenwood, on life being restored, humanely ordered proper care to be taken of the young woman at his own expence, had her comfortably cloathed, and effected a reconciliation with her friends.

By such a combination of happy circumstances, her peace of mind was restored, so that she went to service, has continued in the same situation, and is truly sensible of the mercies of God, and most sincerely thankful to the above gentleman, who restored her to life and a serene state of mind.

The Editor thinks that a tribute of public respect is justly due to Messrs. Harrington and Coleridge, ingenious pupils of the London Hospital, who kindly attended on the occasion; and though signs of life had appeared before their arrival, yet their professional exertions and humanity tended, in a great degree, to the restoration of the young woman's health.

CASE

PERMIT ME, GETTLEMEN OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, TO ENJOY THE HEART-FELT SATISFACTION OF TRANSMITTING THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS OF THE RECOVERY OF A YOUTH AGED NINETEEN; WHO IN CONSEQUENCE OF SUSPENSION BY THE CORD, WAS CUT DOWN WITH EVERY EXTERNAL MARK OF LIFE EXTINGUISHED; THE HORRID ACT OF SUICIDE WAS ATTEMPTED FROM A MOMENTARY IMPULSE EXCITED BY AN ACT OF IMPRUDENCE, WHICH WAS TAKEN PROPER NOTICE OF BY THOSE WHO WERE ANXIOUS FOR HIS PRESENT AND FUTURE HAPPINESS.

The fond parents exhortation caused their son to depart from their presence abruptly; and in about a quarter of an hour, a servant found him hanging in an outhouse, on cutting his garters (as he had made use of both for the horrid purpose) the body fell to the ground lifeless.——My residence being a quarter of a mile distant, half an hour must have elapsed since the accident, and on my attendance *the strongest marks of dissolution appeared*, viz. lividity of the face, neck, and breast, the pupil remarkably dilated, &c.

The plan recommended by the Humane Society was commenced, with little hopes of success, which in twenty minutes produced spasms of the eye-lids, and other parts; these favourable symptoms were soon followed by a languid pulse and other happy tokens of recovery.

Dr. HAWES being called in, arrived at the happy period of the return of life as just expressed ; but as my patient was still in a very alarming state, he with his usual humanity assisted in the various means of recovery till the vital organs performed their wonted functions in such a manner, as to make us the agreeable messengers of pleasing tidings, to a most worthy and distracted family ; who by the favour of Providence are again restored to tranquillity and their former happiness ; for indeed, till the present melancholy event, there was every appearance of filial and parental affection.

THOMAS WILKINSON.

It is a pleasing truth, that unwearied labours in the Humane Society, every now and then present to my view the most refined scenes of luxury, for surely life restored (as in the above happy instance by Mr. Wilkinson) is one of the noblest and grandest prospects to the human eye, that men of sensibility can behold.---If we are struck with admiration at the productions of genius, in which the artist captivates us by an imitation of nature, and teaches canvas or marble to resemble animation ; with what rapture must the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS view the corporeal faculties actually restored, the cheeks again blooming with undissembled lustre, and the countenance replete with gratitude to those who have been the happy instruments of resuscitation.

W. HAWES.

*** An elegant writer observed on the procession of the persons restored to life, at the Anniversary Festival of the HUMANE SOCIETY — “ After an elegant entertainment, *The feast of reason, humanity and philanthropy appeared*; an assemblage of men, women and children, who were to all appearance dead, expressing their gratitude to their deliverers from the grave.” *It caused the luxury of a tear in every beholder of the living prospect ; the time must ere long arrive, when the LEGISLATURE will think fit to rescue this Institution from the obligations of a precarious charity, and put it on a permanent establishment.*

C L A S S I.

A Summary View of the Cases of Persons saved from Drowning, who, in consequence of the Accident, required MEDICAL AID.

THE PRESERVATIONS FROM DROWNING, THOUGH NOT CALCULATED TO OPERATE ON THE MIND IN SO FORCIBLE A MANNER AS THE RECOVERIES, ARE YET OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO SOCIETY, AS BY TIMELY ASSISTANCE IN THE HOUR OF DANGER, THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE IS HAPPILY EFFECTED, WITHOUT THAT HAZARD WHICH MUST ATTEND THE MOST EARNEST ENDEAVOURS TO RESTORE VITALITY, AS THE GREATEST ABILITIES CANNOT, IN ALL CASES OF APPARENT DEATH, ENSURE SUCCESS.

(65)

Received the Medical Aid of

When.

No. Persons preserved.

- 1 Katharine Emerson Feb. 10, 1785. Dr. Boyce, Westminster
- 2 John Beale Mar. 18, ——— Mr. Church, Islington
- 3 Samuel Newport ——— 26, ——— Mr. Hanbury, Westminster
- 4 A woman who attempted } Ap. 20, ——— { Mr. Church, Islington
f suicide

5. Mary

K

<i>No.</i>	<i>Persons preserved.</i>	<i>When.</i>	<i>Received the Medical Aid of</i>
5	Mary Williams	May 27, —	Mr. Bull, Islington
6	William Goldsmith	July 14, —	Mr. Jones, Westminster
7	A boy	— 21, —	Mr. Wright, Southwark
8	John Crockford	Sept. 6, —	Mr. Bennet, Kingston
9	William Mason	— 16, —	Mr. Smart, Shadwell
10	Samuel Seal	— 22, —	Mr. Hawes, Tooley-street
11	Benjamin Haseldine	Nov. 9, —	Mr. Taylor, Harpur-street
12	W. Jones	— 11, —	Mr. Mitchell, Wapping
13	A woman who attempted suicide	— 29, —	Mr. Church, Islington
14	W. Smith	Dec. 3, —	Mr. Jones, Rotherhithe
15	Ann Jackson	— 25, —	Dr. Scott, Windfor

C L A S S II.

A SUMMARY VIEW of the CASES
of Persons saved from DROWNING, who
required *no* Medical Aid.

AS THE CASES CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING CLASS ARE OF A SIMILAR NATURE, AND, THOUGH TRULY IMPORTANT IN THEMSELVES, MIGHT AFFORD NO GREAT ENTERTAINMENT TO THE READER, THE COMPILER OF THESE REPORTS THOUGHT IT SUFFICIENT TO GIVE A SUMMARY VIEW OF THESE RECOVERIES; IN ORDER THAT THE MIND MIGHT NOT BE FATIGUED BY ATTENDING TO THE REPETITION OF CIRCUMSTANCES, IN WHICH A GREAT RESEMBLANCE MAY NATURALLY BE EXPECTED.

No.	<i>Persons preserved.</i>	<i>When.</i>	<i>By whom attested.</i>
1	Edward Friend	Jan. 3, 1785	Mr. Wife, Hampton
2	Thomas Little	— 27, —	Mr. Martin, St. James's-stairs
3	A woman	Mar. 12, —	Mr. Thompson, Red-crofs Wharf
4	5, Two men,	— 15, —	Mr. Still, Bankside
6	William Williams	— 16, —	Mr. Appleton, Rotherhithe
7	Richard Rouse	— 30, —	Mr. Lawrence, Cob-stairs
8	Dorothy Lewis	— 30, —	Mr. Reeves, Limehouse
9	Thomas Strange	April 2, —	Mr. Layton, Milford-lane
10	Joseph Greaves	— 4, —	Mr. Keen, Folly-bridge
11	Thomas White	— 8, —	Mr. Creek, Water-lane
12	A young man	— 10, —	Mr. Hooper, Tooley-street
13	A boy	— 14, —	Mr. Wright, Shadwell
14	John Williams	May 9, —	Mr. Smith, Bow-Creek
15	Edward Freeman	— 18, —	Mr. Shuter, Limehouse
16	Timothy Sugden	— 19, —	Mr. Dickes, Lambeth
17	Peter Adamson	— 24, —	Mr. Down, Shadwell
18	Thomas Griffiths	— 27, —	Mr. Wood, Wandsworth

<i>No.</i>	<i>Persons preserved.</i>	<i>When.</i>	<i>By whom attested.</i>
19	Anne Buck }	— 29,	— { Mr. Johnson, Greenwich
20	Mary Jones }	— 30,	— { Mr. Church, Islington
21	John Skinner	June 6,	— { Mr. Cassidy, Queenhithe
22	John Morgan	— 6,	— { Mr. Conder, Adelphi
23	Thomas Stukely	— 8,	— { Mr. Hedges, Billingsgate
24	William Gibson	— 11,	— { Mr. Spurrier, Tower-street
25	William Grantham	— 13,	— { Dr. Bidle, Windfor
26	William Harbottle	— 13,	— { Mr. Smallwood, Old Bailey
27	A boy	— 14,	— { Mr. Colley, Islington
28	A woman who attempted suicide	— 17,	— { Mr. Taylor, Holborn
29	Richard Martin	— 20,	— { Mr. Whitaker, Islington
30	Joseph Lovelock	— 28,	— { Mr. Church, Islington
31	Edward Edridge	— 30,	— { Mr. Charlton, Blackfriars
32	A woman who attempted suicide	July 6,	— { Mr. Fletcher, Shadwell
33	James Hearn	— 9,	— { Mr. Dinmore, Sadler's Wells
34.	Two boys		

No.	Persons preserved.	When.	By whom attested.
36	John Willis	— 10, —	Mr. Chapple, Southwark
37	Peter Taylor	— 23, —	Mr. Peacock, Blackfriars
38	Richard Gibbs	— 29, —	Mr. Burges, Lambeth
39	John Price	— 30, —	Mr. Burch, Islington
40	A man	— 31, —	Mr. Smith, Southwark
41	John Goffett	Aug. 10, —	Mr. Shields, Fish-street-hill
42, 43,	Eliz. and Mary Phelps	— 17, —	Mr. Hopkins, Paul's Wharf
44	Charles Constable	— 18, —	Mr. Taylor, Wandsworth
45	A boy	— 21, —	Mr. Mitchell, Lewkner's-lane
46	Elizabeth Sheffield	Sep. 7, —	Mr. Stevens, East Molesey
47	John Kendall	— 7, —	Mr. Cotes, Canonbury
48	Hannan Turner	— 8, —	Mr. Sherwen, Enfield
49, 50,	Mary White, Eliz. Brown	— 16, —	Mr. Sawyer, Hammer-smith
51	John Toy	— 18, —	Mr. Williams, Effex-street
52	John Bishop	— 21, —	Mr. Banks, Deptford
53	Elizabeth Jones	Oct. 16, —	Mr. Fletcher, Cotton's Wharf
54	Matthew Sanbry	— 16, —	Mr. Moore, Cuper's Bridge
55	Richard King	Nov. 19, —	Mr. Latham, Southwark

A summary View of *unsuccessful* CASES in the Year 1785.

No.

1785.

Persons Names.

Places of, or adjacent to the
Accident.Length of Time under Water,
and other Circumstances.

1	Jan.	3	John Neal	Blackfriars	Fifteen minutes
2	—	7	John Hall	Gravefend	Twenty minutes
3	Feb.	8	William Anbury	A pond, near Tottenham-court-road	Ditto
4	—	17	Edward Gwynne	River	Ten minutes
5	—	24	Thomas Macpherfon	Greeland-dock	Half an hour
6	March	11	Hannah Meakes	Thames above Blackfriars	Fifteen minutes
7	—	14	A boy	Clapton	Time unknown
8	—	14	William Bafs	New River	Ditto
9	—	31	A suicide	Gravefend	An hour
10	April	17	William Batt	Dockhead	Time unknown
11	May	2	William Butler	Deptford	Fifteen minutes
12	—	3	Elizabeth Starkey	Greenwich	Half an hour
13	—	6	A suicide	Blackfriars	Time unknown
14	—	11	William Wallace	Wapping	Forty minutes
15	—	15	William Wood	Hertford	Ten minutes
16	—	16	A boy	Rotherhithe	Ditto
17	June	13	Thomas Shaw	Bow-bridge	Thirty-five minutes

No.	1785.	Persons Names.	Places of, or adjacent to the Accident.	Length of Time under Water, and other Circumstances.
18	—	John Cushion	Shadwell-dock	Fifteen minutes
19	July	Frederick Purser	Chelsea Creek	Time unknown
20	—	Thomas Pafe	Greenland Dock	Ditto
21	—	Charles Haddon	Stratford	An hour
22	—	A young woman	Richmond	Forty minutes
23	—	Edward Rogers	Shrewsbury	An hour
24	August 4	John Dormer	Wandsworth	Half an hour
25	—	Henry Warren	Lambeth	Time unknown
26	—	Thomas Smith	Walton	Half an hour
27	—	Anne Norman	Rotherhithe	Forty minutes
28	—	A woman	Islington	Time unknown
29	—	A boy	Wandsworth	Fifteen minutes
30	Sept. 8	A man	Hermitage	An hour
31	—	Thomas Waking	Tottenham-court-road	Ditto
32	Octo. 3	John Smallpiece	Deptford	Time unknown
33	—	Elizabeth Evans	Hungerford Stairs	Ditto
34	—	John Bull	Rotherhithe	Ditto
35	Nov. 3	James Waite	Fulham	Half an hour
36	—	— Outrage	Greenwich	An hour
37	—	George Hullcrew	Greenland Dock	A contusion
38	Dec. 1	Zephaniah Jordan	Limehouse	Twenty minutes

<i>N^o.</i>	<i>Persons Names.</i>	<i>Places of, or adjacent to the Accident.</i>	<i>Length of Time under Water, and other Circumstances.</i>
39	6 A man	St. Saviour's Dock	Time unknown
40	12 Richard Crabb	Putney	Ditto
41	15 A man	Bedford	Suffocated
42	24 Sarah Kirby	Hornsey	An hour
43	30 A man	Deptford	Frozen
44	25 W. X. W.	Windsor	Time unknown.
45	39 W. Bell	Wapping	Suffocated
46	10 John Hall	Bow	Two hours
47	27 S. W. S.	Lambeth	Time unknown

L
REPORTS,

R E P O R T S, &c.

For the YEAR 1786.

PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD

Restored by the

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, &c.

C A S E 546.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

SIR,

Brompton, Jan. 9, 1786.

ON enquiry into the case of *Henry Leach* of *Chelsea*, I find that the lad was under water a quarter of an hour; that he was apparently dead for near *twenty minutes* after he was taken out; and that, by the unremitted efforts of *Mr. Bell*, he was restored to life and health. From these circumstances, I can do no less, as a subscriber, and well-wisher to the benevolent views of the HUMANE SOCIETY, than to recommend the said *Mr. Bell* to their attention; being convinced, as well from this instance of his success, as my knowledge of him in his practice, that he merits their Honorary Medal. Your's, HENRY HEWITT.

Mr. Hewitt's attestation of the success of *Mr. Bell* afforded much satisfaction to the Court of Directors; so that the Honorary Medal was unanimously voted and respectfully presented. *Mr. BELL* observed on the pleasing occasion, in a letter to the Register, as follows:

—“ I AM TRULY SENSIBLE OF THE DISTINGUISHED FAVOUR SO POLITELY CONFERRED IN THE HONORARY MEDAL; MAY I NEVER BEHOLD IT, BUT WITH THE DEEPEST SENSE OF GRATITUDE TO YOU, AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.”

S I R,

Chelsea, Jan. 12, 1786.

I am favoured with your very kind and valuable letter, for which I beg leave to return my most cordial thanks. The card was read at church yesterday morning*, and the rewards were given to those who by their labour and attention merited them. I am truly sensible of the very great honour you intend me, by proposing me as a Medical Assistant.

I am, Sir, &c.

THOMAS BELL.

THE FOLLOWING IS SENT TO THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL PERSONS RESTORED TO LIFE BY THE HUMANE SOCIETY, IN ORDER TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS INSTITUTION; AND LIKEWISE TO IMPRESS DEEPLY ON THE MINDS OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SO HIGHLY FAVOURED BY PROVIDENCE, AS TO BE RESCUED FROM PREMATURE DEATH AND A WATERY GRAVE.

* “ *A Person who hath been recovered from*
 “ *apparent death, by means prescribed by the*
 “ *HUMANE SOCIETY, desires to return grateful*
 “ *acknowledgments to Almighty God for the pre-*
 “ *servation of life; and prays to be enabled, by*
 “ *the Divine Assistance, to devote the remainder*
 “ *of it in his fear, and to his service.*”

CASE

C A S E 547.

To the Committee of the Humane Society.

Coalbrook-Dale, Feb. 22, 1786.

Gentlemen,

As one of the Medical Assistants, I am happy in having it in my power to communicate an instance of the salutary effects produced from the establishment of the *Humane Society*.

On *Saturday* I was called to the assistance of *Thomas Turner*, about two years and a half old, who fell into a pool, where (from many circumstances) he must have been *more than half an hour*. When taken out, his wet clothes were immediately taken off, and the child placed in warm blankets. In about ten minutes afterwards I saw him, and found him *quite stiff and cold, without the least appearance of respiration or pulsation*. Having cleared the room (which was full of spectators) of all but such as I thought would be useful, I had the body and extremities well rubbed with dry salt, and at times used strongly camphorated spirits to the throat and chest, with volatiles to the temples and nostrils. At intervals of four, five, or six minutes, I could now observe some little rumblings in the throat, as if it were a kind of conflict between the air and water; but it was *three quarters of an hour* (from the time of his being taken out of the water) before the least appearance of respiration took place, when the jaw dropping a little, he caught a short sigh, when I was able, for the first time, to blow air into the lungs, which was immediately discharged,

ged, and he remained about five minutes before he again respired. During this interval I gave a stimulating enema, after which the respiration became more frequent, but very interrupted, and attended with much groaning. An hour elapsed before I could feel the least pulsation, which I first observed in the right arm, and in about ten minutes after in the left, which difference in time I attributed to having a better assistant at the right than at the left arm. The various means were employed near two hours before I considered my little patient sufficiently recovered to admit of leaving off, at which time he was able to say *yes*, and *no*, in a very faint tone of voice. He went to sleep, and lay composed for three hours, when he was taken up, set on the lap of his mother, and has since continued very well.

Since I had the honour of being appointed an Assistant of the Humane Society, which is now nine years, I have been called to assist in eight cases of drowned persons, six of which have proved unsuccessful, notwithstanding I persevered in the means directed by the Society: but in the case of the child now reported, I must recommend a reward to some forgers, who were very assiduous, and useful assistants. I might before have observed in the child's case, that I was well supplied with warm bricks from the forge, which being laid under the blankets, communicated what I considered a very advantageous degree of warmth, and, in my opinion, accelerated the child's restoration.

Your most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

CASE

Addressed to the REGISTER.

SIR, THE following melancholy circumstance happened ~~last~~ *Monday*, about two o'clock in the afternoon. A girl of 12 years of age, being much distressed by ill treatment, determined to put an end to her existence, and for this purpose threw herself into a pond in the neighbourhood of *Homerton*. A gentleman of the faculty happening to pass that way discovered her, but not before she was apparently deprived of life. With much danger and difficulty he drew her out of the water, and after having practised the methods recommended by the *Humane Society*, happily succeeded in restoring the suspended life of the sufferer, who related the following circumstances, as the motives that impelled her to the rash attempt. Her father, a poor gardener, having six children in family to support, and having been unemployed for six weeks before, she, the eldest, about twelve years old, sustained life with the slender pittance of three halfpence per day, which she earned by winding silk, but was dismissed in consequence of some difference between her and her employer; and meeting with a repulse from her father, wandered about the fields the same night, and the next day walked several times round the pond before she could find resolution to execute her design. To the honour of her deliverer, whose heart expands with philanthropy, he has opened his purse, and excited others to the same humane act, in order to her being decently cloathed, as well as to alleviate the distress of her afflicted parents.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

Homerton, Jan. 11,

JAMES KAVANAGH.

1786.

C A S E 549.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

S I R,

Sarah Taylor, a young woman, being in a passage boat, on *Thursday* last fell overboard; the body had got between some barges, so that it was discovered with great difficulty; and more than twenty minutes must have elapsed since the accident. The persons recommended, with the aid of the *Society's drags*, at last brought up the body, and carried it to the nearest public house, an apparent corpse.

It appeared to me more decent to have women attendants*; who with great earnestness followed my directions in employing the various modes of treatment so judiciously planned by the *Humane Society*. In about *three quarters of an hour languid life returned*; and it was more than two hours before she was able to speak, or appeared in the smallest degree sensible; she had a very restless night, and was much indisposed for some days; but I have now the inexpressible satisfaction to reflect, that I have been the happy instrument of restoring a young woman to life and health.

*Rotherhithe;*T. JENKINSON,
Navy-surgeon.*Aug. 19.*

**Mary Smith*, publican, *Elizabeth Simms*, *Esther Marks*, and *Ann Jones*, are entitled to the rewards.—*John Smith*, &c. who dragged for the body, deserve to be rewarded.

C A S E

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

Sir, *William Strange*, a gardener, was the happy instrument of saving from dissolution a fine little girl, three years of age, the daughter of *W. Martin*. The child was playing on the bank of a large pond, and is supposed to have rolled in. The bearer going by, perceived something on the surface of the water, which he took to be an arm; he instantly plunged in, and brought the child out. Several creditable neighbours collected, and declared that the infant did not, for *several minutes*, discover the least *symptoms of life*.

I superintended lately an *unsuccessful* case where the above accident happened. *Mrs. Jones* and *Mrs. Smith*, recollecting the methods I pursued at that time, stripped the child of its wet clothes, rubbed it with warm flannels and spirits: at length she was able to swallow a small portion of warm wine. In about an hour I heard of the accident, and found the child in strong convulsions, with a tremulous languid pulse. I visited daily for some time; and am singularly happy to have it in my power to congratulate the *Humane Society* on this restoration, being strongly persuaded that, had not our method of treatment been previously known, as (there is no Medical Assistant near *Sand-End*), the child would have fallen a victim to *barbarous incredulity*! which but for your indefatigable labours in the divine cause of humanity, would indubitably have been the result in this instance.——I conceive that the persons are intitled to the rewards for their willing exertions; and I am certain that on any future occasion they will be equally ready to give assistance which may be the means of others being restored to life.

J. PARRY.

M

CASE

C A S E 551.

To the Directors of the Humane Society.

GENTLEMEN,

WE whose names are under-mentioned being informed that *W. Ball* was drowned, took him up apparently dead, and carried him to the *Orange-tree, Paris Garden*, where all the assistance we could wish was afforded towards bringing the said *William Ball* to life. Brandy, salt and flannels for rubbing the body, and we applied the smoke of tobacco as directed; symptoms of life appeared in about twenty minutes, and in the course of two hours he was carried home to his wife, and SEVEN CHILDREN*.

E. James, S. Stanton, M. Rice, and W. Jones, were witnesses of the above accident.

Some respectable persons waited upon Dr. *Hawes* at the *Surrey Dispensary*; and informed him that they were witnesses to the various means being employed successfully by Messrs. *Stanton, Watford Jones, and Marshall*.

* The Editor is certain, that it is our duty as well as interest to replace the industrious poor in their sphere of usefulness, that they may again work for their wives and families; whereby these are snatched from misery and want, and the community relieved from a troublesome and expensive burden. These are a part of the important benefits to the publick, by the establishment of the *Humane Society*. A living husband instead of a brathless corpse, is presented to the bosom of his distracted wife; and an industrious father restored and enabled to support his numerous family.

C A S E 552.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Aug. 1, 1786.

FRANCES HOPE, aged 12 years, was on the craft of *Kilvington*; she accidentally fell into the *Thames*, and must have been drowned, had not *B. Rollinson* given her assistance, she having been under the barges for three minutes, when he with others pursued the usual means of recovery.

John Kilvington, D. Durie, W. Wells.

☞ The Rev. Mr. *Walker*, Mr. *Townsend*, &c. assured the COMMITTEE, in about ten minutes she became convulsed, and afterwards more favourable signs of returning life appeared,

C A S E 553.

To the TREASURER,

S I R,

THIS is to certify that *Hester West*, a child about two years of age, was drowned; when *E. Bowyer* hearing of the accident came and plunged into the pond; he then made use of the methods of recovery to the best of his knowledge which by God's help had their wished for effect, and the child is at this time in good health.

John Faithful, Curate of Warfield.
Lan. Talmadge, } Church-wardens.
R. Churchman, }

The following remarkable Instance of Resuscitation, by Mr. Bell, of Chelsea, was accidentally mislaid, so that it could not be inserted in its proper place, viz. the commencement of the year, p. 75 and 76. The Reader, therefore, after perusing the following Case, is requested to refer to the above pages.

Addressed to Dr. H A W E S.

S I R,

Chelsea, June 4, 1786.

Henry Leach, about 14 years of age, was taken out of the *Thames*, after having lain under the water a full quarter of an hour. He was carried to the nearest public house. On examination I could not find the least symptom of life. However, encouraged by the many successful attempts that have been made on persons apparently dead, I commenced the resuscitating process with ardour, and at the end of half an hour I felt a languid pulsation in the radial artery; and now forced down a tea-spoonful of a cordial medicine every five minutes; the pulse soon became more full, and his sensibility returned, to the great astonishment of the neighbours, &c. I left him to see another patient, but returned in half an hour, when I found him under such strong convulsions as to require the efforts of five assistants to keep him on the bed, for three hours. On their gradually subsiding, a violent perspiration and calm sleep succeeded. The next morning I found him quite sensible, complaining only of a pain in his head, and universal forenens.

Cases of Drowning frequently occur—it will therefore always be my greatest pleasure to exert every effort in my power to restore a fellow-creature to life; so that I shall think myself highly honoured in being appointed one of your Medical Assistants.

Your humble servant,

THOMAS BELL.

The above is a just account of this alarming, yet happy event.

W. Whitchurch, T. Bates, W. Cole, W. Stiff.

Messrs. Paulins, Langley, Smith, &c. saw the accident; attested the time under water, and were spectators of the return of animation.

CASE

To Dr. LETTSON.

SIR, AMONG the many instances of recovery by your praise worthy institution, a speedy and spirited exertion undoubtedly claims the preference, as catching at the expiring flame, before the lamp of life has reached the point of extinction. The truth of this assertion you will find verified by the following extraordinary narrative.

In passing through *St. George's-fields* I heard at a considerable distance something a plunging in the water; I immediately ran to the place, and found a woman had thrown herself in, and being near an archway, the impetus of the fall and the direction of the tide, had conveyed her nearly under, when she must have perished in spite of all endeavours to save her. In this very pressing dilemma, the feelings of humanity were too powerful to be resisted; I immediately plunged after her, and was providentially in time to save her, and got the body on shore. When taken to a neighbouring publick house, she was cold and to all appearance dead. I sent for Mr. *Hyde*, who successfully employed the methods recommended by your very excellent Society.

JOHN CHARLES LEIGNES.

✍ *J. C. Leignes*, Esq. of *Northumberland-street*, favoured the Humane Society with his countenance, as one of the Directors in consequence of the above happy instance of resuscitation.—The fortitude and humanity exercised by Mr. *J. C. Leignes* on the present occasion merit the highest praise; and that gentleman received by an official letter the unanimous thanks of the Court of Directors.

SIR,

SIR,

Buxton-Place, Lambeth.

LAST Friday, June 16, I was sent for to the *Crown Tavern*, near *St. George's-fields* to *M. B.* who by the humanity of *Mr. Leignes*, was rescued from the watery grave. When I came, I found her universally cold, without breathing, and not the least perceptible pulsation. I immediately ordered her to be stript of her wet clothes, with her head a little raised. I directed some women to employ the means of recovery*, which were continued for half an hour without the least effect; but upon rubbing the temples &c. with volatiles, in conjunction with the other methods, I perceived a small contraction of the muscles of the upper jaw, and in a quarter of an hour she was evidently convulsed; but upon continuation of the above plan she grew much better. I gave her some warm wine, which she swallowed with difficulty. I ordered her to be kept quiet and left her, desiring the people of the house to take great care, that nothing should be wanting that might afford her satisfaction or relief. I cannot but in justice return my thanks to *Mr. Leignes*, who very humanely assisted during the process of re-animation. I am, sir, &c.

C. H Y D E.

* The compiler of these Reports is happy to find, that in several instances of apparent death, where the subject has been a *female*, the animating process has been carried on by women, whose care and attention have been productive of the happiest consequences, without wounding the feelings of the unfortunate sufferer; who on her return to life, must derive considerable satisfaction from finding herself surrounded by those of her own sex.

C A S E

To the Directors of the HUMANE SOCIETY.

THESE are to certify, that *J. Delabunt* and *E. Gulshinan*, at the great hazard of their lives, did save from drowning two children; the one, the son of *Edward Kinchley*, of *Tanner's End*, aged 12 years, and the other the son of *Anderson*, about 11 years old.

The latter-end of last *February*, the weather being frosty, and the ponds, &c. capable of being slid on, these children were amusing themselves with that diversion; the first mentioned broke in; the other, attempting to save him, broke in likewise, in the sight of many spectators, who knew the depth of the water, but durst not venture to their assistance. *John Delabunt*, who was at work at a distance, came down, and broke the ice, with the assistance of the aforesaid *Edward Gulshinan*, went in, brought them out from under the ice, and saved them both; we therefore recommend them to your notice.

<i>Henry Owen,</i>	Vicar.
<i>Obadiab Legrew,</i>	} Churchwardens
<i>James Winwood,</i>	
<i>John Bolton,</i>	Overseer.

The Rev. Dr. OWENS granted his Church to the Humane Society, in consequence of the payment of the rewards to the parties recommended; and Messrs. *Legrew* and *Winwood*, Church Wardens, were extremely kind on the occasion. The Rev. *James Davies* preached for the third time in favour of this Institution, by whose pious exertions and admirable sermon, a handsome collection was gained.

It is a certain truth, that mankind in general are benefitted by the benevolent labours of the Clergy in the cause of charity and philanthropy; for without their aid many a plant of charity and humanity must wither and decay; whilst with their powerful aid the seeds of sensibility are ripened into lofty trees, and become a comfortable shade to the indigent and wearied traveller.

C A S E

C A S E 556.

To the HUMANE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

The humble petition of *Abraham Ward, Samuel Seale, Thomas Landell, and John Johnson*. Being on *Sunday, April 30*, in the craft belonging to *Thomas Walton* at *Battle Bridge Wharf, Tooley-street, Southwark*, at half past two o'clock, as *Benjamin Mann* was clearing a ballett lighter out to make way to swing the vessels at *Toxall's Wharf*, he fell overboard, and went under Mr. *Walton's* barges, where he continued for the space of five minutes, and was taken up by the above watermen, and carried on shore to Mr. *Pounder's* the *Plymouth Arms* at the same place, and restored.

Thomas Pounder, James Lewis, Thomas Yoxall, porter to Mr. *Toxall*; the mark of *James X Hughes*, belonging to the *Furly*, Capt. *Pollard*; the mark of *Thomas X Harris*, belonging to the sloop *Lewis*.

☞ Messrs. *Walter, Randall and Smith*, attested that the young man was to all appearance dead, and restored in about a quarter of an hour by the above persons employing the means recommended by the Humane Society.

To the COMMITTEE.

The bearers are the watermen that saved my servant, *Benjamin Man*, from being drowned, on *Sunday* last the 30th of *April*. A petition has been delivered, which you may depend on being true.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,
Toxall's Wharf, THO. YOXALL.
 May 6 1786.

CASE

C A S E 557.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

SIR,

May 1, 1786.

This afternoon, *Thomas Bishop* fell from a barge, near *Bull stairs*, and was taken up seemingly dead, by *J. Carr*, who, with the assistance of *J. Dodd*, and *J. Dalton*, brought the body to the *Earl of Warwick*, when they sent for *Mr. Woodley*, surgeon; by whose medical aid boy was soon restored.

John Duke,
Joseph Nash,
Samuel Shakel,

} Witnesses.

C A S E 558.

SIR,

Chelsea, Sep. 15, 1786.

ON Thursday, *J. Johnson*, of *Battersea*, fell into the *Thames*; the body was taken up with a boat-hook in about ten minutes, by *S. Ganes*, and carried to the *White Hart*, apparently dead. I employed the methods recommended, which in a quarter of an hour produced signs of returning life. I cannot omit mentioning the good effects of that excellent stimulant the tobacco clyster, which brought on the natural warmth, excited sickness, vomiting, and sensibility; and by the next day his health was restored.

J. THOMAS.

Assistants—*S. Ganes*, &c.

N

C A S E

C A S E 559.

SIR, WE beg leave to inform you, that *John Denflow* was the means of saving the life of a child, about 4 years old, the son of *W. Davis* of *Wandsworth*, who fell into the *River Thames* and was taken up apparently dead.

Witnesses, *G. Blackbourn, Francis Ray, &c.*

✂ Mr. *Peters*, Mr. *Nicols*, and Mr. *Smith* attested, that the boy was taken up and carried along the street an apparent corpse, and that in consequence of agitation, and employing the other means, he became convulsed, and in about half an hour was perfectly recovered.

C A S E 560.

This is to certify, that *William Platt* saw *John Branch* drowning, and requested *G. Vincent* to save the youth, and that the said *Branch* sank three times before he could come up to him; in witness thereof, the said *William Platt*, as an ocular witness, has signed his name in presence of us:

W. PLATT.

Frances De la Vaux, Windsor, }
James Kelley, Bankside, Southwark, } Witnesses.

✂ Rev. Dr. *Drake*, of *Isleworth*, and Mr. *Angel*, Church Warden, attested, that the youth was to all appearance dead; and that *G. Vincent, &c.* employed the various modes of resuscitation, which in a short time restored him alive to his parents.

C A S E

Addressed to Doctor HAWES.

S I R, *Rotherhithe, Aug. 12, 1786.*

I have the pleasure to communicate the recovery of *S. W. S.* who attempted to drown herself.—On *Sunday* last, *George Taylor* came to me, and desired I would go to *Holden's Rents*; she was apparently dead, having been a quarter of an hour under water, and with the greatest difficulty the body taken up. The various means having been vigorously employed, I had the satisfaction to observe signs of returning life. She became greatly convulsed; her extremities were cold and contracted; and her complexion of a livid and deadly appearance. I desired *Mrs. Toms, &c.* to persevere in their attempts to recover her. After pursuing various methods recommended by the Humane Society for near three quarters of an hour, she was so much recovered, that I ordered a cardiac medicine, desiring the means to be continued. About seven, her daughter informed me she was much convulsed: I ordered an anodyne, which relieved her that night.—When I saw her the next day, her pains were violent about her stomach, with a contraction of the lower extremities. I then gave a volatile mixture, with *T. theb. &c.* to be repeated often, which removed the spasms. On *Tuesday* afternoon the spasms returned, with extreme pain. I repeated the medicine; and on *Wednesday* I found her perfectly recovered, when she most gratefully thanked me for my care and attendance. I am, sir, &c.

STEPH. BUNGAY.

(92)

C A S E 562.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Burr-street, June 5, 1786.

SIR,

THE men wait upon you for the reward usual in successful cases. *T. Walker* fell overboard, on *Sunday*, and was by their timely interposition, preserved from drowning. Taking off his wet clothes, rubbing him with warm blankets, and the other usual means, soon effected his recovery. Sir, your obedient servant,

W. MIDFORD.

Assistants, *J. Finch, W. Goodfellow, J. Anderson, &c.*

C A S E 563.

July 26, 1786.

ON *Sunday* last, Mrs. *H*** was taken out of the *New River* an apparent corpse, by *T. Brown, R. Cooper, &c.* Being sent for to the *Prussian Head*, I pursued the methods laid down by the *Humane Society*, and she is now in perfect health, truly sensible of her horrid crime, and thankful to her deliverers from death and destruction.

As the people have applied for the rewards, I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in troubling you with this.

ROB. AKENHEAD.

N. B. T. Lowe, M. Lowe, and Mrs. Lowe merit the highest praise, as through their exertions she is now alive.

CASE

C A S E 564.

Wandsworth, Nov. 10, 1786.

THE bearer, *David Jenkins*, of *Wandsworth*, requests the rewards for saving *P. Richardson*, of this parish, apparently drowned, who was restored by the means recommended by the *Humane Society*, which is attested by the under-written names. Your humble servant,

RICHARD KING, Surgeon.
Humphry Webb, Thomas Woodward, &c.

C A S E 565.

E. Kennet, on *Tuesday* evening fell into the river, where he remained five minutes or more, and when taken out appeared lifeless, without sense or motion. He was carried to Mr. *Ward's, Bankside*. Upon agitating his body, a large quantity of water was discharged by the mouth, and a great deal of air from the intestines. He was carefully laid between warm blankets, and his body, limbs, &c. were well rubbed with warm salt. After this treatment had been pursued some time, he sighed heavily, his pulse returned, and his eyes opened. I gave him two grains of emetic tartar in solution, which operated briskly, and evacuated water in great abundance, and in a few hours his life and health was restored.

W. RAYLEY.

Aug. 8, 1786.

CASE

C A S E 566.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

Sir,

AN unfortunate and distressed young woman made an attempt yesterday evening to drown herself; she was in the water ten or twelve minutes, and to all appearance dead. I was sent for as soon as possible, but the plan being used before my arrival, I found appearance of returning life, accompanied with strong convulsions. In about half an hour I was able to administer a cordial medicine, and she is now perfectly recovered. The people who got her out of the *Thames* and brought about a recovery are worthy of reward from the Humane Society; *James Woodward* quitted his own bed for the body to be placed in, it not being convenient for the adjacent publick house to keep her all night.

I have the pleasure to say, that every person concerned, assisted most chearfully; and by their immediate exertions her life was restored.

Sep. 14, 1786.

W. NORTH.

C A S E 567.

THE Bearer, on the 4th of this month, did with great difficulty bring ashore a boy, who was seemingly dead, but who by the application of the means recommended by the Humane Society, was happily restored to life.

Aug. 14.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

H. PERFECT,

C A S E

Addressed to Dr. LETTSOM.

SIR, I HAVE the pleasure of transmitting to you the following case, which, being an additional instance of the extreme utility of your Institution, I sincerely hope may, in some degree, contribute to induce the affluent to furnish the Society with the means of extending their humane and benevolent plan.

On *Tuesday* the 17th instant, *John Bellamy* threw himself into the large horse pond, *Kensington Gravel-pits*. *G. Wild* ventured in and brought him on shore; soon after he found himself at liberty, he again plunged into the deepest part of the pond, where, no person present, would attempt to follow him. Several people being then assembled, a man procured a horse from a *Brew-house*, rode into the pond, and with difficulty got hold of his cloaths, but could not bring him on shore; however, he brought him into somewhat shallow water, so that *George Wild* was able to get hold of him, and dragged him out apparently dead. I was sent for, but happening not to be at home, Mr. *Harris* one of my Assistants, went instantly with the apparatus belonging to the Humane Society; used every means he thought necessary for his recovery, and happily with success. The man was so well the next day, that he was conveyed to his own house.

From Mr. *Harris* and other creditable persons who were present, I collected the above particulars of this case, which I take the liberty of communicating to you.

I am, &c.

Kensington.

FREDERICK THOMPSON.

☞ Sudden and unexpected misfortunes in trade had brought on a desponding state of mind, which caused him to commit so rash an action; but he is now reconciled to life; and his creditors have settled his affairs, so that he is again enabled to carry on business. These are the blessed effects of the Humane Society.

C A S E 569.

Peckham, Surry.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, recommend the bearer, *E. Moodhouse*, servant to *Mr. Herne*, of *Peckham*; who at the hazard of his life, on the 10th instant, jumped into a pond adjoining to his master's premises, above eleven feet deep, and brought out *James Parsons*, son of *Thomas Parsons*, of *Peckham*, a child about eleven years of age, who was to all appearance dead; *Mr. Horne* declared, that the child was under water near half an hour; but, by the assistance of *Mr. Green, jun.* of *Peckham*, surgeon, the child was happily restored.

J. L. GREEN, Surgeon.

J. Cox, Esq. *T. Horne*, Esq. *T. Cockett*, Baker, and *J. Frankham*, attested the above.

C A S E 570.

A TRUE state of the accident that happened on *Tuesday* night. As Master *Paster*, of *Wandsworth*, was bathing at *Point Pleasant*, he happened to go out of his depth, but fortunately *Thomas Green*, waterman, having two gentlemen in his boat on pleasuring, saw the child drowning and through his activity saved him, who when taken out was insensible; but by repeated and violent agitation, the young gentleman recovered. W. PERFECT, Surgeon.

E. Clarke, Esq. *G. Taylor*, Esq.—Witnesses.

The above gentlemen believe the account to be true. They reside at *Wandsworth*.

(97)
C A S E 571.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

SIR, LAST Friday, as *R. Strange* was watching on board a vessel, he fell into the river, and would have been drowned, had it not been for the assistance of *Thomas Clark*, who at the hazard of his own life, drew him out, to the intire satisfaction of several persons present.

W. RITCHIE.

G. Ritchie, J. Allen---Witnesses.

✂ Messrs. *Ritchie* and *Allen*, Timber-merchants, attested that the man was brought to their house an apparent corpse, but by the immediate use of the means recommended by the Humane Society, *life gradually returned*.

C A S E 572.

T. LARIMER, navigating his lighter on the 7th of *January*, was accidentally thrown over board; he remained under a shoal of ice for four minutes, when *James Dorset, &c.* got him out of the water, at which time he was apparently dead. They took him to the *Crooked Billet*, where he was readily received. On using the proper means he soon recovered, and is now perfectly well.

G. MITCHELL.

C A S E 573.

This is to certify, that *Edward Fisher* did take up the body of *Benjamin Hetford*, at *Paul's-wharf*, apparently dead. As witness our hands, this 16th day of *August*, 1786.

Richard Hopkins, No. 12, *Upper Thames-street*.

Thomas Needham, No. 7, *Castle-yard*.

D. Billton, No. 2, *Harrow-court*.

✂ Mr. *Coxens*, Mr. *Smith*, &c. declared he was taken up lifeless, and that *E. Fisher* endangered his own life to preserve the youth from premature destruction.

C A S E 574.

To the Governors of the Humane Society.

ON *Sunday* *T. Smith* fell from the *London Packet*, lying near *Wapping*, and must have been drowned, had it not been for the timely assistance of *Thomas Lee*, who got over several boats and barges, and drew the said *T. Smith* from under the water by the hair of his head.

Witnesses, *Michael Coombes*, Master of the Brigantine *London Packet*, &c.

C A S E 575.

ON *Monday* evening, a man was perceived by *T. Warley* to be drowning below *London Bridge*. His body was soon discovered, and proved to be *W. Pitts*, a servant of Messrs. *Broderip* and *Longman*. He was brought to the *Waterman's Arms*, without signs of life. The means prescribed were used, and in a quarter of an hour pulsation returned, and he began to fetch deep respirations. The methods were persevered in, and in about two hours the man was perfectly restored. E. BOND.

Tooley-street, June 1st, 1786.

C A S E 576.

To the Directors of the Humane Society.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed were eye-witnesses that *Richard Weaver* did bring out of a deep ditch in *Five-foot-lane*, *Allen Sampson*, without the least signs of life. The child was in the water about 8 or 9 minutes. The proper means being instantly made use of, the boy was happily restored.

17th Aug. 1786.

*Thomas Alsop, Mary Wickham, T. Small,
John Kaye, Tooley-street.*

C A S E 577.

To the Committee of the *Humane Society*.

This is to certify, that on *Friday* 12th inst. *Hannab Stacey*, aged 19 years, was taken out of the *Thames* at *Old Brentford*, by *J. Parkins*, *J. Williams*, and *E. Church*, to all appearance dead; but through the means prescribed by your valuable Society, in about half an hour, signs of returning life appeared, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

Witness our hands this 13th day of *Sep.* 1786.

Charles Ezard, Churchwarden, &c.

C A S E 578.

To Dr. LETTSON.

James Johnson on *Thursday* fell out of a boat into the *Thames*, and remained under water five minutes. He was then taken up by *Samuel Ganes*, waterman of *Battersea*, and carried to *Mr. W. Abbot's*, to all appearance dead; but by using the various means, in the space of 15 minutes he was restored to life,

By, sir, your humble servant,

Great Chelfea.

J. THOMAS.

Witnesses, *T. Simpkin*, *J. Franklin*, *W. Abbott*.

C A S E 579.

Communicated by the Rev. Mr. SMITH.

We the under-written do certify, that on *Friday* the 31st of *March* last, *E. Brooks* was taken out of the *Serpentine River*, apparently dead, and carried to the *Golden Lion*, *Grosvenor Gate*, and was restored in the presence of many respectable persons.

April 7, 1786.

B. Corrick, *J. Taylor*,

R. Welmore, *J. Anderton*.

Lord *Newbaven* and several other Noblemen were witnesses to the above melancholy fact, as well as the recovery, and much commended the above persons for their humane exertions.

C A S E 580.

To the TREASURER.

THESE are to certify, that *William Gadney*, on *Saturday* last, was the means of saving *Richard Strange*, a boy about nine years of age, from being drowned, at the *Town Wharf* in the parish of *Isleworth*. As the boy was fishing near a great hole, he unfortunately fell in, and was under water a considerable time, and must inevitably have perished, had it not been for the assistance of the said *Gadney*, as the boy seemed to all appearance dead when taken out of the water.

J. R. Couch, assistant to *Mr. Inwood*, *Mr. Adams*, *James Campbell*, *W. Drake*, Vicar.

The boy was in the water ten minutes before he received assistance; at last *Mr. Gadney* hearing of the accident, dived three times before he could find the body; and being carried to his father's house, violent agitation and the other resuscitating means were employed, which in a short time restored life.

C A S E 581.

SIR, AS you are ever attentive to the motives of humanity, permit me to lay the following case before you. Yesterday about eleven o'clock, passing through *Holborn*, at the corner of *Red Lion-street*, I found a distressed object apparently dead, a woman about thirty; her pulsation was entirely void; I used the methods prescribed by your Society in the presence of many witnesses, and am happy to say, that she is recovered through the means of,

Sir, yours; &c.

July 13, 1786.

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

(101)
C A S E 582.

Deptford, Sept. 18, 1786.

As *Thomas Lisle* was playing by the side of the river he fell in, and would have been drowned, had it not been for the assistance of *John Martin*, &c. who jumped off the side of the river into a barge at the hazard of his own life, and caught the boy by the arm, as he was sinking the third time. I have recommended him to your laudable institution, and hope his conduct will meet with your approbation.

J. BANKS.

Dr. Milne's compliments to Dr. Hawes, and acquaints him, that *John Martin*, at the extreme hazard of his own life, rescued the youth from the watery grave, and by employing the usual means of resuscitation, the pulse and breathing in a few minutes became perceptible, and in half an hour he was restored alive to his affectionate parents.

C A S E 583.

On Tuesday *T. Parker* fell into the *Thames*, when after five minutes search, by grappling irons, the body was brought up apparently dead, and taken to Mr. *Morton's*, stript and put to bed between two blankets. I was sent for, and with assistants in a short time restored him.

H. DRAPER.

Messenger—*Richard Pain*.

The above restoration has been attested by several respectable persons, who were at the *Gun Tavern*.

C A S E 584.

To the TREASURER.

SIR, THIS is to certify, that *E. Sims*, *R. Arthur*, and *W. Boswell* did take up *M. Boardman*, apparently dead, from under some timber lying in the river, near *Lambeth*; who was by the assistance of Mr. *Wright*, &c. restored.

Witnesses—*T. Allen*, and *W. Mordey*.

C A S E 585.

Dr. *Lowder* presents his compliments to Dr. *Hawes*, and begs the favour of him to procure the bearers, *Peter Haslip* and *Pb. Sloat*, the gratuity for restoring persons to life who fall into the water, and are taken out apparently dead; and thinks the persons justly entitled to the rewards offered by the *Humane Society*.

Mr. *Rowley* presents his compliments to Dr. *Hawes*, and begs the favour of him to direct the bearers, *Peter Haslip* and *Pb. Sloat*, how to proceed in order to get the gratuity for recovering persons in a state of apparent death.

Borough, High-street,
Sept. 5, 1786.

☞ The young man appeared lifeless as carried from the Thames, and the men employed the usual means about five minutes before the pulse and his senses returned.—Dr. *LOWDER* was sent for on the above occasion; and that Gentleman, though not a Medical Assistant, with great alacrity and humanity attended.

C A S E

C A S E 586.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

Sir, THE astonishing success which has attended your plan of restoring suspended animation, induces me to inform you of the recovery of *G. Olligan*, a youth who fell into the water on *Sunday* last, and who was afterwards carried to a publick house on *Millbank*, at which place I saw him about an hour after the accident, when there was not the smallest pulse, the eyes and teeth set, and in every other respect seemingly dead. On employing the usual means, and administering with great difficulty a solution of *T. Em.* which caused a copious discharge from the stomach, a perfect recovery was effected.

Yours respectfully,

[*Dartmouth-street*,

JOHN ALTON.

C A S E 587.

On *Friday* night, the body of *W. P.* was taken up by *George Heath*, under the third arch of *Battersea-bridge*, to all appearance dead; but being carried to *Mr. Smith's*, I was called in, and used the methods a quarter of an hour, by which the man was restored to life.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

J. THOMAS.

Witnesses, *W. Whitchurch*, *T. Knowles*, &c.

C A S E 588.

JOHN CHADERTON rowed me to *Chelsea*, and opposite to *Mill-bank* he saved a boy from being drowned. I beg leave to add, that the bearer exerted himself very much, and that the child owes his life to his activity, &c.

Yours, &c.

THO. SWINNERTON.

☞ The various proper means were employed in a field, and in about a quarter of an hour signs of life appeared. Several creditable persons authenticated the particulars of the child's restoration.

C A S E 589.

To the Directors of the Humane Society.

Gentlemen,

As I was walking on the 11th inst. with a young man of my acquaintance, near the foot of *Chelsea Bridge*, we saw a child of two years old in a state of drowning; and by my plunging into the water, with the assistance of my friend, brought the child ashore without sense or motion, and carried it to its mother, who lives at a small distance, where by using proper means, life was restored. We hope therefore to receive the reward usual on such occasions.

We are, gentlemen, your humble servants,

Sept. 13.

J. DONNELLY,
T. MORGAN.

Witnesses, *J. Burt, W. Carpenter, T. Farrington.*

☞ *The above respectable persons informed Mr. Smith, one of the Directors, that the child when taken out of the water had the strongest appearances of death; but by the immediate use of the various means, convulsive twitchings arose, and soon afterwards crying, breathing, and other favourable signs of returning life.*

C A S E

C A S E 590.

Addressed to Dr. LETTSOM.

Sir,

Garlick-hill, July 20, 1786.

ON *Tuesday* last I was called to visit *John Head*, who had been taken out of the *Thames* about half an hour, insensible and motionless, having been carried by the current of the tide, as he was bathing, under a tier of barges for near twenty yards. I found him in bed; very much recovered by the means employed, sensible, but with some difficulty of respiration. Inclosed are the names of the persons who were active in restoring the young man.

I am, sir, &c.

JOHN WALFORD.

Assistants, *T. Freer, T. Walton, T. Willis.*
F. White, and the Publican.

C A S E 591.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

On the 25th of *August*, as the stage-coach was going out of this town, it was overset; several of the passengers were much bruised, but particularly an infant was suffocated. When extricated from its situation, and brought to my house, its face was perfectly black; the lungs had lost their motion; and neither breathing nor pulsation could be perceived. I immediately had the child undrest, and applied volatiles to the nostrils and temples frictions, &c. Having continued the mode of treatment recommended by Dr. HAWES, in his *Lectures on suspended animation*, in a quarter of an hour the respiration was re-produced, and in about an hour and a half I had the pleasure of restoring a living child to its distracted and fond parents.

N. HORNSEY.

Woolwich, Oct. 2, 1786.

P

C A S E 592.

ON *Sunday* night, it being very dark, a woman being in her way home, unfortunately fell into a very deep pond, and was discovered by mere accident, and when taken out she was without any appearance of life. The body was carried to the next public house, where our usual methods were employed for half an hour before I saw her, so that life with a languid pulse and breathing had returned, and other favourable signs of recovery; but between 10 and 11 o'clock, she said she would turn and go to sleep, and died immediately without a groan.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

Mortlake, Dec. 13.

JOHN DAVIS.

☞ The MEDICAL ASSISTANTS who may be so fortunate as to restore life, are requested not to consider their patients on the return of animation out of danger for a day or two; as by copious alvine dejection, universal debility, &c. an unexpected absolute death has often been the melancholy consequence. The above fatal event is inserted, in order to convince the Faculty, *that attention is required for some time after resuscitation.* The HUMANE SOCIETY has repeatedly experienced the zeal, humanity, and professional abilities of Mr. Davis; and particularly in the restoration of Mrs. *Sarah Durden*, for which that gentleman was presented with the *Honorary Medal*, and the *unanimous thanks* of the General Court of Directors.

C A S E

PERMIT me to observe, that immersion appears to be rather *a suppression of vital action*, than the destruction of life; as, the instant before, the organs were employed in their natural functions; and happy experience proves that their accustomed action may return a considerable time after the loss of perception and respiration. There seems to be a resemblance between the *animating powers*, and those of a clock; the latter is often suspended, but by removing the obstacle, or communicating vibration to the pendulum, its action may be restored.

David Collett fell overboard, and the persons after some fruitless attempts, declined any farther search after the boy, but fortunately *Mr. Smith* enquired if they had employed the drags; on being answered in the negative, he ordered them to be procured; by which, the body was discovered, about half an hour after the accident; and was carried an apparent corpse to the nearest public house. On my arrival, there were *the strongest appearances of death*; but being determined to pursue your judicious plan, I followed the various directions; and in about *three quarters of an hour* the face became convulsed, the spasms soon grew universal, pulsation, breathing and warmth gradually returned. In about two hours he was able to speak, but his constitution was so much affected that it was seven or eight days before health was re-established.

Your's,

GEORGE MITCHELL.

P 2

Burr-street

C A S E 594.

This is to inform you, that on the 25th inst. Mr. *Britt*, of *Prince's-street, Moorfields*, fell into the river; when taken out he was without sense or motion, but by applying bottles of hot water, and frictions with salt, in about half an hour, signs of returning life appeared, and a continuance of the means perfectly restored him.

I am, dear sir, &c. JOHN CHURCH.

Several creditable persons of Pleasant-row, and Astley's Buildings, assured the Register, that the above person was taken out of the New River, and carried to the Thatched House in a lifeless state.

C A S E 595.

TO DR. LETTSOM.

On the 19th of October, *H. W. X.* was found hanging in his garters; the clerk said, "*that he was extremely sorry he had troubled me, as his master was certainly dead.*" I found him just in the situation he fell when cut down, and to all appearance dead. The means directed and adopted were as follow: I extended him on the bed, with his head and neck a little elevated, then opened a vein, from which issued two ounces of blood; I then opened one of the jugulars, and procured a pound of blood; and during this time, assistants, &c. were employed in the use of frictions with coarse cloths, at the same time rubbing the region of the thorax with flannels, moistened with Lin. Vol. I endeavoured to get down some cordial medicine in vain, as the power of deglutition, and
indeed

indeed every other function of the vital system, was at this time suspended; but by perseverance for more than an hour, with repeated endeavours to inflate the lungs, I at length perceived a very slight convulsive motion of the neck, which was soon followed by an elevation of the thorax, as if in the act of inspiration; I then applied a glass to his mouth, and was convinced of some slight respiration by the moisture on its surface, which circumstance cheerfully induced me to continue the inflation, and he now swallowed small portions of the medicine. At this time the pulsation of the heart was sensibly felt, the blood began to flow from the orifice made in the arm, and *nature became in a degree re-animated*, and gradually resumed her former functions; a regular pulsation ensued, the lungs performed their office, and a gradual and universal warmth took place; though my patient had not the power of articulate terance till 12 o'clock at noon, when we left him, much inclined to sleep. At 3 in the afternoon I visited him, and found him sensible, though with much fever, from which he was not free till the 22d following, when we conversed two hours, at which time he informed me, that from an unexpected and unhappy disappointment the preceding evening, he came to the resolution of destroying himself, and this horrid attempt he made at half past 6 in the morning; so that he must have been suspended an hour and an half, it being past 8 o'clock when I was called to his assistance.

Your's respectfully,

JOHN MILWARD.

The

In the REPORTS published in the year 1778 is recorded, to the immortal honour of Mr. MILWARD, the restoration of PETER LUCAS, *who was struck dead by lightning*; and as it was the first instance of *re-animation* from this tremendous cause of sudden death, the compiler of this work thinks, that it will prove agreeable to the reader; especially as an abridgment of it may be productive of medical attention, and thus future success attend practitioners at such an alarming period.

“ On Sunday night, *Peter Lucas* was brought home upon boards, *to all appearance dead, from a stroke of lightning*; the body was stiff and cold, eyes sunk, and countenance livid. I stripped off his wet clothes, and the assistants used universal friction, I obtained about twelve ounces of blood. Volatile and cardiac medicines were forced into the mouth, but to no effect, he being totally incapable of swallowing. Epispastics were applied along the spine, and to the feet; and by the repeated use of volatiles, with frictions, at about half past eleven I perceived a very slight convulsive motion of the diaphragm, which was succeeded by an irregular pulsation, and laborious respiration. Before 12 he began to swallow; and a gradual heat, and recovery succeeded. Upon being questioned as to what had happened, he knew nothing but from the testimony of his companion, who was not in the least affected. It appeared that my patient was struck down at his feet; and from the best calculation, *an hour must have elapsed*, during all which time he was in a very heavy rain.”

J. MILWARD.

The

☞ The numerous facts recorded, ascertain a very affecting and humiliating truth, viz. that thousands might have been restored, and remained to this moment a blessing to their connections, and to the world, had such Institutions as the Humane Society been earlier established. It is impossible for susceptible minds to contemplate those instances, without experiencing the tenderest emotions of sympathy. What transport then must it afford every compassionate bosom, to be instrumental in recalling a helpless fellow-creature from a premature and untimely grave! Dr. FOTHERGILL of *Bath*, observes,—“ To witness the heart-felt passions of hope, fear, surprise, and joy, which alternately agitate the human frame on such interesting occasions! To mark the lively traits of gratitude painted in the countenances, and deportments of the *mothers, sisters, brothers, &c.* of the restored object!”—“ What epicure could ever boast so refined, so exquisite a luxury, as the benevolent deliverer must experience from such a scene!—A scene, far beyond what any pen has been yet able to describe—any pencil to express.”—“ THIS HUMANE INSTITUTION THEREFORE, HAS ONE PECULIAR EXCELLENCE, WHICH SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN GENERALLY OVERLOOKED, WHICH IS TO CALL FORTH IN THE MOST FORCIBLE MANNER THE FINEST FEELINGS, AND MOST ENDEARING AFFECTIONS OF THE HUMAN SOUL”—“ AFFECTIONS WHICH ENNOBLE THE SPECIES, AND EXALT EVEN HUMANITY.”—See *HINTS on restoring animation in the third edition of an Address to the KING and PARLIAMENT, published by Dr. HAWES.*

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(112)

C A S E 596.

A D D R E S S E D
TO THE
GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
H U M A N E S O C I E T Y.

Gentlemen,

THOUGH your institution was originally established for the recovery of persons apparently dead from the watery element, yet, fortunately for the benefit of mankind, and the advancement of the profession, the noble art of resuscitation, is now far extended; so that the seemingly lifeless from *lightning, suffocation, and suspension by the cord*, have been in several instances restored. The following recital, however, is the first of the kind that has been offered to the notice of the Society; and it is hoped that the present instance of success may turn the attention of the Faculty to similar cases; as numbers annually fall martyrs to the unhappy effects of spirits, which are retailed as much as formerly, to the destruction of the health and lives of the lower class of people. Perhaps there is no stronger proof of that perversion, to which the best things are liable, than the production of an ardent inebriating spirit, from substances in themselves the most salutary, by the art of distillation.

This brief introduction leads me to the particulars of a very alarming case, to which I was called the 19th inst. A foolish young man had swallowed twenty glasses of spirits within three hours: he now became stupid; groaned heavily; fell down insensible; and, after being some time convulsed, became to all appearance
dead;

dead; indeed, on viewing the body, I never beheld stronger marks of dissolution; there was no breathing, nor pulsation, and the countenance had a livid appearance; so that a Medical Gentleman had declared, that the young man was dead. In circumstances so discouraging, it appeared reasonable to commence the process of re-animation, as I fortunately recollected Mr. WHATELY'S restoration of a man, who had taken large and repeated doses of opium (inserted in the 6th volume of *Medical Enquiries*, and recorded in the last *Reports of the Humane Society*) which was a striking example of professional knowledge, perseverance and humanity in that Gentleman; and indeed encouraged me to hope that there might be, in the present unpromising case, a possibility of success.

It is my constant rule to keep in readiness the Antimonial Tartar; of which I forced down a strong solution, by means of a flexible catheter, passed beyond the glottis; In a few minutes, spasms appeared about the breast and face, particularly the eye-lids became convulsed; and the pupils discovered a disposition to contract. In a quarter of an hour the convulsions became universal, and so strong, that five assistants could hardly keep him on the bed: and the countenance assumed alternate appearances of life and death. These remarkable changes continued about ten minutes, when he vomited profusely; liquids were now forced down, with a cup of the solution; universal warmth with profuse sweats ensued; and the convulsions gradually ceased. He groaned terribly, and at length opened his

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eyes;

eyes; yet seemed insensible to external objects. I ordered the attendants, during the animating process, to agitate the body; a measure which, no doubt, had a considerable share in promoting abdominal action and the return of life.

As the vital process advanced, symptoms appeared, which indicated an accumulation of blood in the head and larger vessels; in order to relieve this oppression, one of my pupils (Mr. *Jenkinson*) bled him, *secundum vires*; and afterwards, as considerable stupor remained, six cupping glasses were applied to the shaved head; which very soon induced more favourable symptoms.

An aperient medicine, in conjunction with the sudorific plan, was now prescribed; and on visiting my patient next morning, I found him exceedingly languid; he had been light-headed during the night; and as fullness still appeared about the head, six leeches were applied to the temples; the medicines were continued.

Next day (*Thursday*) as the pulse had become very full and strong, it was necessary to have recourse again to the lancet, the aperient apozem, and other antiphlogistic remedies.

The following day the pulse was in a more natural state, but he still complained of heaviness and stupor, which were relieved by the repetition of the leeches to the temples. The medicines were continued.

Saturday, after a restless night, the pulse tolerably regular; but as his head was still the subject of complaint, epispastics were applied to the ears, and the cathartic apozem repeated, with antimonials and small doses of paregoric elix. every six hours.

On *Sunday* my patient was considerably better; had slept well, and appeared composed; the cortex as a vehicle to the former medicines was prescribed, which medical plan was pursued for six days, with the occasional repetition of the apozem; when I had the happiness to see my imprudent patient restored to perfect health.

THE young man expressed the deepest concern for his repeated acts of folly, in drinking immoderate quantities of spirits; and appeared replete with gratitude to those who were the happy instruments of his restoration. He said he was determined to relinquish the pernicious practice of inebriation; and, indeed, his mind seemed so deeply impressed with the sense of his narrow escape from a premature death, that I entertained great hopes of a reformation in his conduct.—It is now some months since he was in so dreadful a situation; and there is reason to believe that his good resolutions have continued; so that I have had the happiness not only of restoring a fellow-creature to life, but of being instrumental in an event of a still more extraordinary nature; the reformation of a votary of intoxication.

I am, gentlemen,

Your's respectfully,

W. HAWES.

*Bury-street,
St. Mary-Axe,
Dec. 15, 1786.*

↗ SUSPENDED ANIMATION,
 or, in other words, *apparent death*, may be occasioned by a variety of causes; the springs of life may be stopped in a moment, or become inactive from some external accident or internal derangement; or the vital powers may be in a dormant state, in consequence of debility and relaxation in various diseases, particularly of the acute kind. In all suspended states of the system originating from the former cause, the various methods laid down by the Humane Society are recommended to be commenced immediately; and every other resuscitating plan that medical sagacity may at the moment suggest; and in the latter it is earnestly requested, that no persons under the appearances of death be laid out for twelve hours in the summer, and twenty-four hours in the winter season; but, on the other hand, that the most humane attention be paid to the apparent corpse by relatives and friends: the writer makes use of the words *apparent corpse*, as he well knows that persons of all ages in such circumstances, have been permitted by Providence to have their pulse re-act, their breathing restored, and the vital functions perform their salutary offices.

A Summary View of Preservations in 1786.

No	Persons preserved.	When.	By whom attested.
1	Peter Brown	Jan. 7,	Mr. Child, Shadwell
2	Peter Merchant	— 13,	Mr. Rudler, Lambeth
3	Bernard Taylor	Feb. 7,	Mr. Smith, Limehouse
4	A Man	— 8,	Mr. Kinnard, Chelsea
5	Charlotte Smith	— 15,	Mr. Wilson, Tooley-street
6	William Palmer	Mar. 1,	Mr. Mills, Lambeth
7	James Mc. Kinley	May 2,	Mr. Banks, Deptford
8	John Curtis	} — 2,	Mr. Brathwaite, Essex-Wharf.
9	Edward Brown		
10	Isaac Farmer		
11	Francis Jones	} — 7,	Mr. Newton, Cheap-side
12	Timothy Farnell		
13	A Woman		
14	James Rudgate	June 1,	Mr. Bucklee, Bow
15	John Rossee	— 2,	Mr. Ward, Rotherhithe

No.	Persons preserved.	When.	By whom attested.
16	John Stent	} — 16, —	Mr. Chabot, Wandsworth
17	Thomas Hill		
18	William Malm		
19	George Manuel		
20	William Bilson		
21	Anne Cuthbert	— 21, —	Mr. Vincent, London Bridge
22	James Webster	} July 4, —	Mr. Beaumont, York-buildings,
23	James Moore		
24	William Trouper	— 17, —	Mr. Wood, Horsleydown
25	James Dudin	— 21, —	Mr. Edington, Black-friars
26	A Man who attempted Suicide	} Aug. 29, —	Mr. Clarke, Tooley-street
27	Edmund Ryan		
28		Sep. 5, —	Mr. Mitchell, Fresh Wharf
29	Five men, of thirteen, who were overfet.	} — 21, —	Captain Donald
30			
31			
32			

No.	<i>Persons preserved.</i>	<i>When.</i>	<i>By whom attested.</i>
33	A woman who attempted Suicide.	Oct. 17,	Mr. Brown, Innington
34	Deborah Timmings	Nov. 5,	Mr. Patten, Limehouse
35	Mathew Wigginton	— 17,	Mr. James, Fulham
36	Thomas Tyler	— 20,	Mr. Batton, Temple
37	John Mears	— 30,	Mr. Carfam, Lambeth
38	Samuel Merrick	Dec. 26,	Mr. Jones, Strand
39	W. Jones	Dec. 27,	Mr. Phillips
40	Benj. Smith	— 29,	Mr. Simmonds
41	John Askew	— 30,	Mr. Thomas
42	Edw. Mott	— 30,	Mr. Willis
43	Sam. Hewit	— 31,	Mr. Beaumont

A Summary View of Persons saved from Drowning, who required MEDICAL AID, in 1786.

No.		When.	Received the Medical Aid of
1	Richard Davis	Feb. 4,	Mr. Smith, Richmond
2	Edward Wilkinfon	— 6,	Mr. Church, Islington
3	John Collins	— 9,	Mr. Smith, Limehouse
4	Thomas Cupitt	Mar. 18,	Dr. Hyde, Westminster
5	John Clayton	Ap. 26,	Dr. Curtis, Chiswick
6	Robert Eppey	May 28,	Mr. Coles, Bow
7	William Perkins	June 23,	Mr. Thompson, Deptford
8	James Pratt	— 30,	Mr. Edwards, Southwark
9	Thomas Allen	Aug. 10,	Mr. Jackson, Knightsbridge
10	Peter Connoway	Sep. 5,	Dr. Fremaux, Westminster
11	A woman, who attempted Suicide.	— 18,	Mr. Wedgborough, Dock-head
12	Edward Chandler	Oct. 3,	Mr. Shuter, Black's-Fields
13	Thomas Smith	— 4,	Mr. Bagshaw, Shoreditch
14	John Pearce	— 11,	Mr. Jones, Southwark

A summary View of unsuccessful Cases in 1786.

No.	Persons Names.	Places of, or adjacent to the Accident.	Length of Time under Water, and other Circumstances.
1786.			
1	Catherine Henry	Lewisham	Time unknown
2	Richard Sims	Poplar	Fifteen minutes
3	Samuel Willis	Rotherhithe	Half an hour
4	A Woman	Islington	Time unknown
5	Michael Freestone	Richmond	Half an hour
6	James King	Serpentine River	Fifteen minutes
7	Thomas Franklin	Horsleydown	Twenty minutes
8	John Robson	Deptford	Ditto
9	Thomas Wynn	Wapping	Half an hour
10	Thomas Bryant	Beet's Wharf	Time unknown
11	William Langman	Deptford	Fifteen minutes
12	William Kent	Old Swan Stairs	Thirty-five minutes
13	James Mc. Nab	Deptford	Time unknown
14	A Man	River Lea	Forty minutes
15	John Franklin	Wandsworth	Twenty minutes
16	James Rumble	Rotherhithe	Half an hour
17	A Boy	Shadwell	Ten minutes
18	Edward Peters	Stepney	Suffocated

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No.	1786.	Persons Names.	Places of, or adjacent to the Accident.	Length of Time under Water, and other Circumstances.
19	May	Francis Thompson	Brentford	Time unknown
20	June	John Pope	River Brent	Three Quarters of an Hour
21	—	George Bateman	Hackney	Fifteen minutes
22	—	A Man	Serpentine River	Half an hour
23	—	John King	Shepperton	Twenty minutes
24	—	Henry Barnes	Blackwall	Ditto
25	—	John Bartlett	New River	Fifteen minutes
26	—	James Thoroughgood	River Lea	Ten minutes
27	—	A Woman	Hungerford Stairs	Time unknown
28	—	A Boy	Islington	An hour
29	—	Edward Merrick	Westminster Bridge	Half an hour
30	—	Barnabas Crofs	Horfe-shoe-alley-stairs	Ten minutes
31	—	A Man	New River	Time unknown
32	July	A young Man	Serpentine River	Ditto
33	—	Solomon Carter	Stoke Newington	Half an hour
34	—	Alexander Wilson	Limehouse	Fifteen minutes
35	—	Elizabeth Wright	Battlebridge	Time unknown
36	—	John Williams	Spitalfields	A contufion
37	Aug.	William Budd	Newington-Green	Suffocated
38	—	Richard Outrage	Greenwich	Half an hour
39	—	Sarah Bryant	York-buildings	Twenty minutes

No.	Persons Names.	Places of, or adjacent to the Accident.	Length of Time under Water, and other Circumstances.
40	John Ormston	Blackwall	Ten minutes
41	Thomas Verrall	Wapping	Twenty minutes
42	George Price	Bow	Fifteen minutes
43	Mary Draper	River Lea	Time unknown
44	William Nash	Kentish Town	Ditto
45	Stephen Pope	Paris-garden-stairs	Twelve minutes
46	A Man	Windfor	Twenty minutes
47	James Selby	Lambeth	Fifteen minutes
48	John Gunning	Deptford	Ditto
49	Edward Pearce	Brentford	An hour
50	William Thompson	Hayes's Wharf	Time unknown
51	A Suicide	Wapping	Twenty minutes
52	Thomas Pearson	Rotherhithe	A confusion
53	Henry Palmer	Brentford	Half an hour
54	W. Beck	Hackney	Three quarters of an hour
55	H. Small	Ware	Half an hour
56	R. Wilson	Enfield	Time unknown
57	W. Jackson	Chelsea	Three quarters of an hour

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(125)
COMMUNICATED CASES
For the YEAR 1786.

C A S E I.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

SIR,

The following is a brief and accurate account of what I promised when I had the honour to wait upon you respecting the loss and miraculous recovery of Mr. Tidd; which, if it was required, would be willingly attested by many gentlemen of Manchester, who are at this time in London.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
London Coffee-house, J. SILVESTER.
Nov. 13, 1786.

AT Black Pool, on the 7th September as *W. Tidd*, Esq. was bathing (the weather very tempestuous, and the tide ebbing) he was taken off his feet, and by the violence of the waves involuntarily carried out to sea, to the distance of a mile. Some gentleman on the beach saw him, and declared the impossibility of his returning alive; and being exhausted he called out, but too late for any help to be given to him. He went down, and was carried out by the tide two miles or more to sea. A purse of 30 guineas was collected, and offered to the fishermen to recover the body, but was refused on account of the danger; when Messrs. *Horton*, *Fenton*, and *Silvester*, launched a boat, and, amidst nameless dangers and difficulties, brought the body to shore in about 40 minutes after he ceased to call for assistance. Mr. *R. Hall*, of *Manchester*, was most fortunately at *Blackpool*, to whose humanity, great exertions, and medical skill, the merit of the restoration of this valuable life is justly attributed. J. S.

C A S E continued.

SO REMARKABLE AND UNEXPECTED] AN INSTANCE OF A VALUABLE LIFE RESTORED, MUST AFFORD REAL PLEASURE TO EVERY BENEVOLENT MIND; AND MUST EXCITE OUR EARNEST WISHES, THAT HUMANE SOCIETIES WERE ESTABLISHED IN EVERY PART OF THE KINGDOM; AS THOUSANDS OF THE HUMAN RACE MIGHT THEN BE RESCUED FROM THE WATERY GRAVE.—*Editor.*

The Particulars of the Resuscitation of

W I L L I A M T I D D, Esq.

Communicated by

Mr. R. HALL, Surgeon of *Manchester.*

Sir,

Nov. 3, 1786.

Could I have thought myself worthy of such merit, as my flattering friends bestow upon me, I should certainly, unsolicited, have troubled you with the communication of the restoration of Mr. *Tidd* much earlier. Mr. *Fenton*, Mr. *Horton*, and Mr. *Silvester* and his bold companions deserve great praise. I must add, the satisfaction I felt, that such attention was paid to your laudable endeavours; for on the accident being known, your books of directions for the recovery of the Drowned were put into my hands by the Rev. Mr. *Wilkinson*, &c.

The body when brought on shore, was to appearance dead, as there seemed to be an entire extinction of life and vital heat; (*for those gentlemen who had observed him from the first, were confident that he had been under water forty minutes from the time of his giving the alarm.*) His eyes were fixed, and greatly inflamed, and the pupils much dilated. Warm blankets were prepared, in which he was carried in an easy posture to his bed, made very warm. From the boat to the bed, there was certainly the space of ten minutes; so that *nearly an hour* elapsed before

before the *re-animating process* was commenced ; I insisted on a certain number of assistants only staying in the room. The apparent corpse was dried well with warm flannels ; his head fomented with hot brandy, and bottles of hot water applied to the extremities ; with the application of volatiles to the nose, and temples. In about *forty minutes* a grumbling noise was heard in the abdomen, and the pulse could be felt, though extremely languid for a long time, and warmth seemed gradually to diffuse itself over the thorax, but the arms and legs continued of a dead cold for a considerable time afterwards. Life appeared to be returning with certainty ; therefore a great number of gentlemen were in high spirits, and congratulated me on my successful labours. In about an hour and half I attempted to get down warm broth by tea spoonfuls ; even at this time there was not the least power of deglutition, and the attempt gave him great uneasiness. His extremities continued cold and motionless ; he spoke incoherently, and could not answer questions rationally. Mr. *Silvester*, &c. intreated him to take a cup of broth ; which he did not retain more than a minute, and from the instant of his vomiting, he became perfectly sensible, but had not the least recollection of having answered before any questions, nor even of his having drank the broth. The hands and arms became warm, but it was some time before his legs and feet were restored to their natural heat. In two hours from the time of his being put to bed, and *two hours and fifty minutes* from the time of his drowning, we had the high satisfaction of having THIS VALUABLE GENTLEMAN RESTORED TO THE WORLD.

I heartily

I heartily wish this may be the only case which may require my endeavours, though when called on similar occasions, shall cheerfully attend. I shall not forget to communicate to Dr. Harves, who is entitled to every encomium that can be bestowed.

I am, sir,

With the utmost respect,

Your humble servant,

RICHARD HALL.

 *The Register,*
on Mr. Tidd's return to London, waited upon him to congratulate him on his almost miraculous escape from the jaws of death: that gentleman received him in the politest manner; his words were, "I owe my life, Sir, to the
" Humane Society, and shall ever retain the
" highest regard for so valuable an Institution."
At the same time, his actions corresponded with his language; as it is but an act of justice and respect to declare, that Mr. Tidd presented the Society with a handsome donation, and promised to continue it annually as a token of gratitude.

THE EDITOR CONSIDERS THE RESTORATION OF W. TIDD, ESQ. IN A VARIETY OF PLEASING POINTS OF VIEW: FIRST, THE INTREPID AND GODLIKE EXERTIONS PERFORMED (EVEN WHEN THE SEA WAS SO TEMPESTUOUS, AS THAT SEVERAL FISHERMEN REFUSED THE GOLDEN BRIBE) BY MESSRS. FENTON, HORTON, AND SILVESTER AT THE IMMINENT PERIL OF THEIR OWN VALUABLE LIVES, TO RESCUE THEIR WORTHY FRIEND FROM THE DEVOURING WAVES*. SECONDLY, THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY INFORMING THE PUBLICK (BY ADVERTISEMENTS) THAT THE MODES OF TREATMENT MIGHT BE HAD GRATIS; MR. HALL DECLARES, THAT SEVERAL GENTLEMEN OFFERED HIM THE USUAL SUCCESSFUL PLAN OF RESUSCITATION. AND, LASTLY, THE HAPPY CIRCUMSTANCE OF MR. HALL BEING AT BLACKPOOL, WITH A PARTY OF SELECT FRIENDS AT THE TIME THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT OCCURRED; BY WHOSE ZEAL AND PROFESSIONAL SKILL, MR. TIDD, AT THIS TIME, ENJOYS EXISTENCE.

* The following *monarchical example of humanity* appears pertinent on the present occasion, as it affords a similar instance of genuine sympathy, and uncommon fortitude: —“ A violent tempest, to which *Alphonse V.* King of *Arrogon*, was exposed to at sea, obliged him to put into an island. Being there in perfect security, he perceived one of his galleys on the point of being swallowed up in the waves.—This spectacle excited his compassion, and he immediately gave orders that they should go and succour those unhappy people. Hereupon his attendants, terrified at the danger, represented to him, that it was better to let one vessel perish, than to expose all the rest to the hazard of shipwreck. *Alphonse* did not listen to this advice; but without deliberating, embarked on board the Admiral's ship, and immediately departed to give them timely succour. The rest seeing the King expose himself with so much resolution, were animated by his example, and every one hastened to follow him. The enterprize at length succeeded: but he likewise ran great risk of perishing, it being so very dangerous.—The generous *ALPHONSE* said, after this magnanimous action: “ I would have preferred being buried in the sea with all my fleet, rather than to have seen those poor wretches perish full in my view, without sending them a helping hand.”

The GENERAL COURT unanimously voted their HONORARY MEDAL to Mr. RICHARD HALL, Surgeon of *Manchester*; and in consequence of the present happy instance of restoration, being anxious that, in future, the various means should be employed for the preservation of the lives of the people in that part of the country, presented the above gentleman with AN APPARATUS, DRAGS, REPORTS, &c. in order to stimulate the inhabitants to establish a HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Register received the following in consequence of the above Resolution of the GENERAL COURT.

“ Dear Sir,

“ The *Honorary Medal*,
 “ *Apparatus, Drags, Reports, &c.* arrived
 “ safe; and believe me that I think myself
 “ most highly flattered by such unexpected
 “ honours; indeed, it is my inclination to convey my acknowledgments more feelingly
 “ than language can express.

“ I can only say that with every sentiment of
 “ gratitude to EDWARD BRIDGEN, Esq. V. P.
 “ and CHAIRMAN, the DIRECTORS, and Dr.
 “ HAWES, I beg leave to subscribe myself the
 “ devoted humble servant of the *Humane*
 “ *Society.*”

RICHARD HALL.

Dec. 29, 1786.

CASE

C A S E II.

It is to be hoped, that the relation of the following instance of success, will cause the Faculty to pay an earnest attention to the preservation of the lives of the infant race ; for it is a melancholy truth, that in many parts of the country, no attention is paid to the means of restoring suspended life ; that too many of our fellow-creatures are even now injudiciously numbered among the dead, though the *spark of life* may still remain in the interior parts of the system.—The publick, and the faculty in particular, are requested to pay an earnest attention to the following remark, founded upon the sound principles of experience, observation and success.—*In certain diseases a suspension of the vital powers may take place, independent of the extinction of life ; and it is now an established truth, that the frigidity of the body, cessation of the action of the vital organs, and abolition of the external senses, are very dubious and fallacious signs of death.*—In the present instance of suffocation, Mr. RUMBOLD (though not a Medical Assistant, as the rewards of this institution have not been extended to *Barnet*) humanely, skilfully and successfully employed the various means of restoration.—EDITOR.

Nov. 11.

Mr. *Armiger*, one of the Committee, Surgeon, and Medical Assistant of the *Humane Society*, presented the following letter to *E. Bridgen*, Esq. V. P. and Chairman of the *Autumnal General Court*.

To Mr. ARMIGER, Surgeon, Old Fish-street.

Sir, THE daughter of Mr. *Johnson*, of *Barnet*, aged two years, had been missing half an hour, when the nurse discovered the child in a tub, containing 14 inches depth of water, with the face downward; and being fully persuaded she was dead ran into the house crying out for help, when a gentleman went and took her out.—The distracted father sent for assistants; in about ten minutes Mr. *Wilson* and I arrived; and on employing the various means recommended by the *Humane Society* for some time, we were so fortunate as to perceive faint appearances of returning animation, such as convulsive twitchings, &c. and in half an hour the child began to cry and toss about as in a fit of epilepsy. The extremities continuing remarkably cold, a cordial medicine was administered, which produced a profuse sweat; soon afterwards her colour, warmth, and natural breathing returned. In the morning my little patient was amazingly recovered (crying out for her breakfast); and I have the pleasure and happiness to acquaint you, that at this time the child is in perfect health.

I remain, Sir, &c.

S. RUMBOLD.

The

The RIGHT REV.

LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID's kindly preached the *Anniversary Sermon*, and honoured the Stewards * with his presence at the Anniversary Festival ; his Lordship and the other exalted and benevolent characters enjoyed the highest satisfaction, on viewing the persons restored to life ; and Mrs. *Johnson*, from principles of gratitude, formed a part of the group with her fine little girl. The solemnity of the procession and the loud and repeated plaudits of three hundred and fifty gentlemen on the great number of lives restored, cannot be expressed in words ; but the liberal benefactions on the occasion, afforded the most ample proofs of regard for the lives of the people, and the prosperity of the *Humane Society*.

* Rt. Hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke }
 Lord Balgonie }
 Sir Nicholas Nugent, Bart. }
 Dr. Lettsom, }
 James Pettit Andrews, Esq. }
 Thomas Adderley, Esq. }
 Mr. Dendy, }
 Mr. Moore, }

STEWARDS

John Crump, Esq.
 Zach. Foxall, Esq.
 Thomas Morton, Esq.
 Richard Tebb, Esq.
 Joseph Thomson, Esq.
 James Taylor, Esq.
 Mr. Rowley,
 M. Stokes.

* * Mr. *Rumbold* was unanimously voted the *Honorary Medal* for the restoration of Mrs. *Johnson's* child ; which he wore on the day of the Anniversary Festival, and was particularly taken notice of by LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, &c. &c. for his having been so fortunate under providence, as to restore life to so fine an infant, and happiness to its distracted and fond parents.—The *General Court* of *Directors* have extended the rewards of the *Humane Society* to *Barnet*, in consequence of the above remarkable instance of success.

DR.

 DR. CURRIE FAVOURED THE REGISTER WITH THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS OF THE RESTORATION OF A CHILD; AND IT IS TO BE HOPED, THAT IN FUTURE EVERY HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY WILL BE CONSIDERED AS A PLACE OF RECEPTION FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE DROWNED, OR OTHERWISE SUFFOCATED. — THE CHESTER INFIRMARY HAS GIVEN HAPPY PROOFS OF THE PROPRIETY OF SUCH A PROCEEDING, AND THE WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY, TO THE IMMORTAL HONOUR OF DR. JOSHUA DIXON, and Mr. HAMILTON, CONNECTED THEIR BENEVOLENT DESIGNS WITH THE PLAN OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY. IT IS AN UNDENIABLE AXIOM, THAT EVERY MEDICAL ASYLUM WILL INCREASE ITS BENEFICIAL TENDENCY, BY ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER THE APPARENTLY DEAD; AND MUST GAIN IN A GREATER DEGREE THE ESTIMATION OF THE PHILANTHROPIC CHARACTERS WHO SUPPORT SUCH INSTITUTIONS. — See p. 138.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

SIR,

Chester, Oct. 2.

FROM the accounts of the people who were present at the time, the little girl must have been *ten minutes* under water; and upon being taken out, *there appeared to be an entire suspension of the action of the vital powers*; and but for the intreaties of the Rev. Mr. NELSON and Mr. HOLT (two humane gentlemen) every means of restoring life would have been neglected. *By their directions the body was carried to our Infirmary.* From the time of the accident to its arrival at the Infirmary, *twenty five minutes* might probably elapse. The usual plan of treatment was employed for recovering heat, and restoring the action of the moving fibres; and particularly the thorax and spine were well rubbed with cloths moistened with spirits of sal-amoniac. By persisting in the use of these means, the body began to recover its heat, accompanied with an imperfect respiration; but no pulsation could be perceived for a considerable time afterwards. As soon as the power of swallowing returned, a few tea-spoonfuls of wine and water were given, and a solution of emetic tartar. From this time the strength of the vital powers continued to increase; she passed a good night, and next morning appeared to be in as perfect health as she was before the accident.

W. CURRIE.

N. B. Mr. *Wilkinson*, whose humane exertions contributed to the recovery of the child, says, that frictions with the hands *restored heat* much more speedily to the body than with warm cloths. Is this owing to any peculiar quality in animal heat, or is it occasioned by a larger and more constant supply of heat, from being in contact with living bodies?

While the present publication was in the press, and after the above was composed, the Editor's ingenious and valuable Friend, DR. LETTSOM, favoured him with the following Resolution of the Governors of the "CORKE DISPENSARY AND HUMANE SOCIETY," From this example of the philanthropic union of two noble streams of benevolence into one channel, it is hoped that on the establishing of any new Institution for the calamities of mankind, the cure of the sick, and the recovery of the apparently dead, will in future be blended; by which means, every person restored to health, and every life restored, will be adding fresh laurels to the friends of Humanity!

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Governors of the CORKE DISPENSARY and HUMANE SOCIETY, held at their house in Hanover-street, on Wednesday, 9th of May,
The Right Worshipful SAMUEL ROWLAND, Esq.
 MAYOR, in the Chair,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

“ That the thanks of this meeting
 “ be transmitted to DR. LETTSOM, V. P.
 “ of the *Humane Society* for the very useful
 “ information we have obtained from him thro’
 “ our Secretary, *Joseph Beate*, in the infant
 “ state of this charity; and that he be requested
 “ to permit us to consider him in future our
 “ corresponding physician in London; and that
 “ the Secretary do at the same time signify,
 “ that we have this day enrolled him an honorary
 “ member of this institution.”

SAMUEL ROWLAND, Major of Corke.

CASE

C A S E IV.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

SIR,

Farningham, Sept. 3, 1786.

Happy in being instrumental in restoring a fellow-creature, and wishing to promote your laudable institution, I am induced to acquaint you with the particulars of a youth who was discovered hanging in a stable. Several persons of veracity declared it must have been *twenty minutes* since the horrid act had been committed.

The body had the strongest appearances of dissolution, the face, &c. was livid, and neither respiration, pulsation, nor sensation could be perceived. I requested the people whom curiosity had assembled to leave the apartment, and only the necessary assistants to remain: the windows were opened. The process of re-animation recommended by the *Humane Society* was commenced and vigorously pursued; so that by a perseverance in the various means for half an hour, the breathing became perceptible, though laborious and convulsive; a feeble pulse returned, attended with spasms, succeeded by universal convulsions, which continued for three hours: he now opened his eyes, with the strongest symptoms of delirium. It appeared to me at this time proper, as the power of deglutition had returned, to get down small and repeated doses of a volatile cordial medicine; and in about half an hour a copious discharge from the stomach ensued, which

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produced temporary debility, and a comfortable sleep for six hours; when on waking he was perfectly recovered. The youth is at this time a living monument of the utility of the *Humane Society*, as before its establishment a medical man, however kindly disposed to restore life to his fellow-creatures, could gain no assistance from the by-standers, whose language used to be, "he is dead enough;" which discouraged resuscitating attempts. Through your unwearied labours all public prejudices are removed. That you may long live, sir, to be the preserver of the lives of mankind, and enjoy every worldly happiness, is the most ardent wish of

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MILLER CHURCH.

N. B. The honest ploughman's answers to my enquiries were as follow: On going to the stable, he saw X. Y. X. hanging; the cord being cut, he fell down without motion, and his face was very black; he drew the body to the door for air, and went to the field for assistance; the men came and agreed to send to my house, which was two miles distant.

* * * On the instant he had hanegd himself his feelings were as follow:—"When strangling
 " he experienced a sense of suffocation, and most violent
 " pain; to this darkness succeeded; he then seemed to
 " be surrounded with a blaze of fire, and became totally
 " insensible; not having the least recollection of any thing
 " that afterwards occurred, till his life was perfectly re-
 " stored."

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✎ The *Editor* cannot help observing at this time, that the name of CHURCH is a Tower of strength to the *Humane Society*, as its life-saving purposes have been amply answered by the Medical Gentlemen of that name. The repeated instances of success recorded, in the various Biennial Reports, of Mr. Church, of *Islington*, will ever do him honour; and in the present publication, Mr. Church, of *Farn-ingham*, has proved to the world his abilities, zeal, and humanity, in the recovery of the apparently dead.

The *General Court of Directors* unanimously voted Mr. J. M. CHURCH their *Honorary Medal*, which has been presented to that Gentleman, who observes in a letter to the *Register*—

“ I shall ever be sensible of the honour conferred by the *Humane Society*; and shall at all times exert my utmost endeavours to render myself useful in my profession, and beneficial to mankind. Permit me to request you to return my best thanks to the President, Vice Presidents, and Directors of your most valuable Institution.”

C A S E V.

To the REGISTER.

Sir,

Burham, Kent, June 12.

A Friend of mine a few days since sent me for a day's perusal, a small publication, containing the Rules and Orders of the *Humane Society*, with many judicious observations on Suspended Animation; in consequence of which, I had the singular satisfaction of saving *two* out of three children, who were *apparently dead by drowning*. One of the children was absent a short time, and taken to a house at a little distance. On my arrival I did not perceive the least spark of life remaining, but on using the various means with the tobacco injection, she was soon recovered.

The other CHILD was missing some time, and found at the bottom of the river; from the time of its absence to that of my attendance, was three quarters of an hour. Upon examination, the *vital principle seemed extinct*; but having heard that you advised perseverance even for the space of two hours, I would not give up this child for lost, without attempting its relief from the hand of death. The appearance of the child gave the by-standers no hopes; but I earnestly entreated a few of them to lend assistance, and try what could be done under my direction, which they accordingly did; and in the space of twelve minutes, I perceived a number of air bubbles proceeding from the mouth in quick succession. I then cheered the spirits of

my assistants with the pleasing prospect of returning life, which was happily accomplished in a short time after, to our great satisfaction.

The last child had been missing several hours; yet I persevered a long time, and was then obliged to give it up. I have been rather particular in mentioning the second case; for it was with much reluctance that the people assisted me, believing it to be of no use. But the recovery gave me great and sensible pleasure, inasmuch, as it convinced the persons present, how much they ought to be guided in those cases by the opinion of a Medical man.

I have thought proper to mention the foregoing cases from my own notes, proving therefrom the diligence, activity, and constant perseverance which ought to be used on all occasions, and the private as well as the public satisfaction resulting to the feeling mind, in having rescued from the destroying hand of death a fellow creature; or at least having used the means laid down by a benevolent and laudable Society, established for the preservation of the lives of the people.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN DREW.

Mr. Jackson, of Windsor, and one of the Directors of the Humane Society, favoured the Register with the following remarkable instance of fortitude; and as it is a very extraordinary case of preservation, the Editor is of opinion, that it may with propriety be recorded in the present publication.

ON Tuesday last, as John Herriott, an infant of about four years of age, son of a labouring man at *Preston*, was playing upon the curb of a well there, he trod upon the lid of it, which being only a slight covering, gave way, and let him into the well, when he fell headlong the depth of 54 feet to the water, which is besides at least 16 feet deep; and however extraordinary it may appear, it is an undoubted fact, that the child most providentially received little or no injury in the fall; being soon afterwards discovered from its cries to be floating on the water the neighbourhood was alarmed, when Mr. *Smithers*, very much to his credit, went to *William Grover*, a bricklayer, who happened to be at work just by the spot where the accident happened, and who directly hastened to give every assistance in his power, and regardless of his own life and safety, in his great warmth and zeal to save the life of the infant, went down into the well by a rope tied round his body, there being no bucket, but after, he had descended about fifteen feet, he discovered the rope to be in a very decayed state, it having not only been tied together in several places, but at many others untwisted; and in this perilous situation he remained in expectation that he himself must inevitably go to the bottom,

bottom, till another rope was procured, when he continued his descent, and on coming to the water, found that the child was actually sunk, and out of sight; but upon being let down into the water about knee-deep, and reaching down with his arm, he had the good fortune to take hold of the child, which on drawing out of the water at first appeared to be dead, but upon holding its head downwards, a considerable quantity of water gushed from its mouth, and very soon afterwards the child shewed signs of life. Having so far recovered the child, *Grover's* great difficulty then was to contrive how to carry it up, as he was obliged to hold by the rope with one hand, and was fearful that he had not strength to support the child with his other; but in this situation he was happily drawn out of the well with the infant, who is now perfectly recovered.

☞ Though the Editor does not pretend to say, that the above almost miraculous escape was owing to this Institution; yet it may be declared with truth, that its establishment has caused in all ranks of people an universal attention to the lives of their fellow creatures; and that truly respectable characters in the moment of danger hazard their own lives, to preserve those of others; as for example, Messrs. *Fenton, Sylvester and Horton* in the restoration of *W. Tidd, Esq.* (See communicated Case, page 125 to 128.) In the present instance, the pure dictates of humanity prompted a poor man to risque his own life to preserve a child from perishing without the prospect of any gratuity. It is a pleasing truth, that some Ladies and Gentlemen of *Preston* have set on foot a subscription for *GROVER*, in order that so meritorious an act might not go unrewarded.

C A S E VI.

To Dr. HAWES.

I have been prevented answering your's, being often from home on post days.— Inclosed I send you Mr. *Stuart's* account of the recovery: it is more extraordinary from the man being above 70 years of age. I heartily wish you may long enjoy the satisfaction of seeing your endeavours successful, and the publick grateful for the great trouble you have taken in establishing and carrying on the Humane Society.

CHRISTOPHER DOUGLAS.

HAVING been favoured with the perusal of your letter by Dr. *Douglas*, the following particulars will no doubt be acceptable. In crossing the *Tweed*, he was carried down by the current about 600 yards; before he was taken out, he was thought to be at least twenty minutes below water. I was immediately sent for, and found him without signs of life. His temples, &c. were chafed with volatile spirits, and I immediately inflated the lungs. In a short time his heart began to beat, and he began to breathe. He was put into a warm bed, and warm bricks were applied to his feet, which were still very cold, and in about half an hour he was able to swallow a little warm wine; the coldness and shivering continued several hours; these were succeeded by a heat, and a profuse sweat; in the evening, his skin being still hot, and his pulse rather quick, he was ordered a laxative glyster and an anodyne draught. Next day he was free of complaints except weakness. You will please to observe, that he is an old infirm man, and that his knees and elbows were black with bruises on the stones while in the water. *Kelfo, July 12, 1787.*

ARCH. STUART.

C A S E VII.

Addressed to Dr. H A W E S.

Sir,

Jane Gould, a young woman, twenty years of age, hanged herself in an apartment of her father's house; in about half an hour she was missed, and a young sister was sent in search of her, who found her hanging. An alarm was given, she was cut down, and, about 12 o'clock I was called; when I was informed, she had hung at least twenty minutes. I found her motionless, without the smallest perceptible pulsation, and the face black and swollen. As the cause of death in my opinion is the same in hanged, as in drowned persons, I deemed it expedient to make use of the like means; so far, however, varied, as circumstances required. I bled her; caused frictions to be made, with the application of sternutatories, fomentations, &c. After 30 minutes application, I perceived a very feeble pulse, and on continuing my exertions a quarter of an hour longer, the signs of returning life gradually increased; the obstructed motion of the blood began to be freed, and the blackness and swelling of her face to subside and disappear; the eyes which were fixed, suffused and motionless, though open, began also to clear, and to recover a degree of mobility and perception; her breathings, which at first were short, and laborious, became more free, strong, and easy.

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But during all the remainder of that day, she was at times violently shaken with convulsions; on the morrow, however, they entirely left her, yet for a few days she continued low and weak; but at length, with the use of cordial and nervous remedies, she perfectly recovered.

The other Case is a very recent one. On the 15th instant, *William Brown*, Keelman, belonging also to this town, aged about forty five, after having lain in the river for a quarter of an hour or longer, was taken out at a place called *Dent's Hole*, near two miles from this town, and brought up here in a boat; I was sent for, and finding him lying in the boat, I ordered him to be removed to Mr. *Russel's* on the key-side the nearest publick-house. I immediately caused his cloaths to be taken off, and placed him before a large fire, having previously taken great care to dislodge the water, which had got into the stomach. At this time there was not the least symptom of life in the man; but by the continued use of frictions, &c. I had the satisfaction in about ten minutes to perceive a faint pulse; when I had continued the means 5 minutes longer, he began to breathe, which gradually became stronger and more regular. In 20 minutes he uttered some words imperfectly. I then ordered him to be put into bed, and there well covered with warm blankets, &c. from the air and cold. Deeming any further application of the means now unnecessary, and being just at that time called into the country upon some private business, I left him about one o'clock at noon; at seven I returned, and immediately went to *Russel's* to
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enquire after my patient; was informed somewhat to my surprize, that he had so far recovered as to have been able to arise, and had actually gone home about an hour before.

These Sir, are the two successful cases alluded to in the *Newcastle Courant* and other papers of the 26th instant, and these are the *particulars as to name, age, time under water, the first appearances of returning life, &c.* And permit me, Sir, to assure you, that although I am unworthy of so distinguished a patronage as your's, and although an Honorary Medal and a recorded name are objects to which I dared not aspire; yet it shall ever be my chief happiness and study to approve myself an useful member of Society.

I humbly beg you would be pleased to accept of my most grateful acknowledgments, for your disinterested and flattering attention on this occasion; and suffer me to add, however deficient my abilities are, my zeal for the welfare of mankind shall prompt me to exert my utmost powers in my professional capacity for their good. I sincerely wish you all that felicity, which virtue and knowledge can afford, and sign myself,

With the greatest respect,

Newcastle, May 31.

G. IRVING.

☞ Mr. Irving's happy success in the recovery of the hanged and drowned within a short period, merits the greatest attention; and humanity prompts the Editor to hope, that similar skill and assiduity will be exerted by the faculty in every part of the kingdom in future instances of suspended animation.

CASE

C A S E VIII.

Addressed to the REGISTER.

Sir, IN the night of the month of *March*, 1786, a *Mrs. Dodd* was suddenly seized with a violent pain at the stomach and dizziness in the head, which was soon followed by a total stop to all motion; the countenance also appeared of a livid colour, and the extremities were exceedingly cold; as she seemed of a plethoric constitution, about eight ounces of blood were immediately taken from the arm: This evacuation not producing any good effect, as she continued for upwards of twenty minutes without any signs of returning life, I therefore began applying the same means as are recommended by the Society for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning, (or any other cause of a like nature,) in the space of about eight or ten minutes, I was happy to find a small pulsation in the wrist, and by continuing the friction in the direction of the arteries along the extremities, in short time after she began to recover; but was so exceedingly low, as not to be able to speak for upwards of an hour after.

I have endeavoured to be as circumstantial as possible in the above Case, as I am convinced likewise, that I should not have succeeded in restoring her, if I had not fortunately had recourse to the methods recommended by the *Humane Society* for restoring suspended animation.

I remain, sir,

Your humble servant,

Upper-Shadwell, 154.

JOSEPH WILSON.

C A S E IX.

Communicated by Mr. Billington, of Greenwich, to the Rev. Dr. MARKHAM, who attended the General Court, attested the particulars, and desired that the persons might be rewarded, as an inducement to them and others to be active in future; as the Doctor observed, that it was pecuniary encouragements; that principally incited the common people to exert themselves for the preservation of life.

ON the 9th instant, *W. Mason*, in the delirium of fever, got out of a window on the leads, and jumped into the *Thames*; the height to the surface of the water was about fifteen feet; some bargemen at a considerable distance saw the accident; who, in order to get him out, were obliged to obtain the drags of the Society; so that near half an hour elapsed from his getting out of bed, throwing himself into the *Thames*, the apparently dead body being brought home, and my arrival. On the minutest examination, life seemed to be extinct. The plan recommended by your excellent Institution was pursued for twenty minutes before the return of animation, which was first discovered by a languid pulse, convulsive and laborious breathing, and spasms; and as soon as warmth returned, it increased in a very short time to febrile heat as before the accident; the fever was with great difficulty and danger subdued in about ten days; so that an industrious man was restored to his numerous family.

JOHN BILLINGTON.

☞ *The restoration of a worthy man to life and health, are the blessed consequences of the Humane Society; for before the year 1774, the man would have perished in the watery grave, and the afflicted wife and nine helpless children have become a parochial charge.*

C A S E X.

Addressed to Dr. H A W E S.

Sir,

Walsall, July 18, 1786.

Though undetermined in my own mind, whether the following cases come within the circle of your Institution, as generally stated; yet I cannot for the cause of humanity deny myself the satisfaction of communicating them to a man, whose efforts have derived such advantage to the unfortunate, and such applause to himself in the recovery of persons under pressure of apparent death.

In the first instance, I was desired to visit a woman in a preternatural labour, accompanied with profuse flooding. There was no pulsation in the umbilicus for ten minutes after her delivery, and the child shewed no signs of life; the attendants laid it by, and at this time I was engaged with the mother, who was in great danger. When the violence of her symptoms moderated, I used the most probable means that occurred to me to recover the child, and after much perseverance we were pleased with the agreeable prospect of returning life.

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The OTHER CASE was more desperate; the woman having flooded for several weeks, and the umbilicus having presented for many hours, before my assistance was deemed necessary. The reduced situation of the woman, and the nature of her case induced me to turn, which was effected with much difficulty; the child had no appearance of life for a long time; but by bathing it in brandy and water, rubbing it on the breast, and irritating its extremities, we at length perceived languid signs of animation; this encouraged us to perseverance, which rescued a fellow creature from an untimely grave. The children are both in being, and likely to live. To a man of your philanthropic mind, and to the gentlemen who regulate the business of the Society, such cases must afford much felicity. I can certify the pleasing sensations I myself experienced upon stating the facts to you. The exposure of such cases to the publick eye, may induce assistants not to abandon infants too hastily as is too often the case; let them persist in the use of probable means, rendered more worthy of trial by the sanction of experience and success.

The valuable public lecture, sir, you delivered upon the subject of Suspended Animation, some years since at the *London Tavern*, made much impression on my mind. To that Lecture, I must in candour acknowledge I was much indebted; but how great is the obligation of these parties, their relatives and their friends, who by your plan of resuscitation have been rescued from the jaws of an impending and untimely dissolution!

I am, sir, &c.

W. CHAVASSE, Surgeon.
C A S E

C A S E XI.

To the REGISTER.

Thomas Turner, aged two years and a half, was taken out of a pool (in which he had been more than half an hour) apparently dead by drowning. It was three quarters of an hour after he was taken out of the water, before the least appearance of respiration or pulsation could be perceived; but by the application of warm bricks, and persevering in the other means directed by the *Humane Society*, an hour and three quarters, the child was so far recovered as to be able to speak, and the next day was perfectly restored.

I am, Sir, &c.

Coalbrook Dale, Aug. 20.

BEN. WRIGHT.

C A S E XII.

MR. TAYLOR *has been an active friend to the HUMANE SOCIETY, and on all occasions laboured to preserve the lives of mankind, by sending the modes of treatment, &c. to various parts of the country, which has been productive of the following instances of resuscitation by Mr. WIER of Carlisle.*

Dear Sir,

I received the inclosed two extraordinary cases from Mr. *Robert Wier*, who resides near my brother's house, and who knows both the transactions. I need not say how delighted every circumstance, that does credit to the *Humane Society*, makes me; and I shall have that pleasure enlarged if you would send Mr. *Wier* the Reports, &c. which my friends think would be productive of future benefits to mankind.

Tower Hill,

J. TAYLOR.

CASE XII continued.

ON *Saturday, March 10, 1787*, I was called in a great hurry to Mrs. *Armstrong*, aged 70, at *Harlawbag* in the parish of *Can-nonly*. At my arrival her body felt externally quite cold, I could discern no pulsation at the wrist; her face was shrunk and pale; some small motion of the nostrils could be perceived, which convinced me that respiration was not quite ceased. All I could learn from the attendants was, that she had no person with her in the house, but her grandchild, a lad of sixteen; that she went to bed between ten and eleven on *Friday* night, seemingly in perfect health, having been that evening very cheerful. At ten next morning the young man began to be uneasy that his Grand-mother did not appear; he went to satisfy himself what was the matter, found her as above, and called in his neighbours, who immediately sent for me at the distance of three miles. They likewise informed me, that they had found her lying upon the bed above the clothes, with only an old waistcoat, shift, petticoat, and stockings upon her. The room having been built and plaistered last summer was very cold and damp, a fire had very rarely been kept in it. As little time as possible was spent in these enquiries; being convinced that something was immediately to be done, I resolved to try to restore the heat of her body as soon as possible; and afterwards to proceed as appearances should direct. I imagined whatever might have been the ori-

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ginal disease, that the sedative power of cold, was now chiefly to be obviated; and notwithstanding her advanced age, as she had formerly been uncommonly healthful, I considered it as a favourable case for trying the experiment. When I intimated my design, the attendants seemed much amazed, and very averse to any attempts of that kind. One of them called me aside, and told me "*the woman was surely gone, having voided some very black coloured feces, and that there was a great quantity of bile which she had thrown up, found lying upon the bed, and that they surely would think me officious or unskilful, should I proceed to offer any assistance.*" I was determined however I told her, not by any means to be deterred from attempting what I considered my duty; and, if humanity could dignify any person, my greatest honour.

I immediately applied warm flannels folded to her breast, abdomen and extremities; prevailed upon a plump young woman, her daughter, to undress herself and lie down by her, had a number of warm bricks placed below the clothes along the foreside and foot of the bed. While the heat was thus restoring, strong brandy and æther were rubbed frequently upon the stomach; volatiles were often held to her nose, and rubbed on her temples. The heat of her body was pretty well restored in four hours; respiration gradually grew stronger; the pulsation could be felt at the arm, and a very great starting of the tendons had come on; this however in half an hour went entirely off, and the pulse could be felt pretty strong and rather frequent; her, lips which before were constantly closed,

now opened a little. I wished to determine if deglutition could be performed; opened her lips, but her jaws remaining closely shut, I poured a little wine through the teeth which were unequal; it passed with some difficulty into the stomach, but in a short time was rejected with a considerable quantity of liquor, highly tinged with bile. I allowed her to lie undisturbed for about 20 minutes; I then again introduced a little wine into her stomach, which was soon also, as formerly, rejected, together with some ounces of the same coloured liquor as before; this was not repeated, as it alarmed the attendants, who thought she was expiring; I assured them her strength was greatly increased by it. As her pulse was now beating 80, and pretty firm, strong respiration was performed with tolerable ease, her daughter was allowed to leave the bed, the bricks likewise in a short time were removed, and as she soon appeared to be overheated, some of the clothes were occasionally taken away. About ten in the evening, her pulse was got up to 100, and pretty strong and full. Her breathing however was no way hurried, no stimulus could cause any motion of the extremities, the muscles felt soft and placid, and this I was willing to attribute to the power of cold upon the brain. I ventured to take five ounces of blood from the arm, which after being allowed to cool, had a very fizy appearance. I bled her five ounces more, had her as lightly covered as possible; her pulse still kept up. At two on *Sunday* morning I went to bed, after ordering the attendants to keep her very cool, unless the heat of her extremities seemed to abate.

About nine I found her pulse still very full, and rather increased in frequency. She was again blooded to the extent of 10 ounces; there was still no motion of the extremities. The breathing being laborious a blister was immediately applied to the breast, and as her jaws were now a little opened, I made her swallow very frequently a small quantity of lemonade quite cold; this was continued through the day, and before night she had drank above two quarts of it; this evening her pulse felt a little softer, the heat was somewhat abated, and she sometimes moved her arms and legs. At eleven the motion was become stronger and more frequent; she often lifted her hands to her mouth, and then pushed them down again. She continued very restless and uneasy till two o'clock on *Monday* morning, when she spoke for the first time. At seven she knew my voice, but could not yet open her eyes. She could now take a little Panada, and put out her tongue which was very foul; her pulse continued rather frequent for some days, but she recovered slowly, and is at present perfectly well.

I am, Sir,

With great respect,

Your humble servant,

ROBERT WIER.

An account of other Societies instituted for the recovery of the apparently drowned.

IT AFFORDS THE EDITOR INEX-
PRESSIBLE PLEASURE THAT IN THE PRE-
SENT PUBLICATION HE CAN NOW ADD
COMMUNICATIONS IN CONSEQUENCE
OF THE BENEVOLENT EXERTIONS,
SKILL, AND SUCCESS OF THE FACULTY
OF THE SEVERN, WHITEHAVEN, NOR-
WICH, AND BRISTOL SOCIETIES. MAY
THE TIME NOT BE FAR DISTANT WHEN
THE LEGISLATURE, OR PUBLICK SPI-
RITED INDIVIDUALS SHALL GIVE SUCH
EFFECTUAL SUPPORT TO THE CAUSE OF
RESUSCITATION, THAT EVERY TOWN
IN THE KINGDOM MAY SUCCESSFULLY
CARRY INTO EXECUTION THE PATRIOTIC
VIEWS OF THE LONDON HUMANE SOCIETY.

To Dr. HAWES.

Dear Sir,

Chaseley, Jun 27.

I am greatly surpris'd, and at the
same time highly gratified at so distinguishing
a mark of esteem from a Society the most re-
spectable upon earth; a Society of which it was
my pride to be a member, in whose success I
shall ever rejoice, and the object of which will I
trust lie near my heart, while it continues to
beat, or the *least spark of life remains*. What
more noble in itself, more pleasing to the
Divine Being, more productive of heartfelt
pleasures, than lessening the sum of human
calamities

calamities, than saving life and restoring our-fellow creatures to health, to their families, and to the Community? But to you and those with whom you have the honour to be connected, these ideas are familiar. I shall only at present intreat you to return my most grateful thanks to the Committee for the apparatus, drags and Reports, and assure them I will earnestly exert myself, in forwarding their wishes, and co-operating with them in rescuing from a watery grave as many as possible of my fellow creatures. Ever since my arrival here, thoughts and wishes have been afloat in my mind, how to act in the publication of those means you have made use of so successfully in *London* for the restoration of life, so as should be most likely to do good, but I saw no hopes of establishing a Society here for that purpose; however I now do not despair, as I have already found seven persons of great respectability who approve of the idea; and will unite cordially in promoting it. Our first meeting will be on *Friday* evening, and Mr. *Territt*, Surgeon of *Tewkesbury* (a man universally and deservedly respected) declares himself certain, that as soon as it is generally known that the scheme is set on foot, it will meet with the greatest encouragement. Now, my dear Sir, I beg of you to convey to the Society my warmest wishes for their success and felicity, both as a Society and as individuals; many of whom I value, and from whom I have received many favours; and I desire you, Sir, to accept my sincere acknowledgments for the very kind and polite manner in which you have communicated to me the above respectful mark of the approbation of my friends.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN HURFORD.

The truly spirited and patriotic manner in which the SEVERN HUMANE SOCIETY is established must render it of the utmost importance in preserving the lives of the people on the Banks of the Severn. The RESPECTABLE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENTS, TREASURER and the numerous list of the most eminent of the faculty in the various counties as MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, must be productive of the most happy consequences to the publick.

August 17, 1786.

SEVERN HUMANE SOCIETY

For the Recovery of PERSONS apparently drowned or otherwise suffocated.

At a Meeting, held this day, at the Swan Inn in Tewkesbury,

JAMES MARTIN, M. P. in the CHAIR,

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

That JAMES MARTIN, Esq. be appointed
PRESIDENT of this SOCIETY.

That Dr CAMERON,
ISAAC PRATT, Esq.
JOHN PARSONS, Esq.
JOHN NIBLETT, Esq.

JOSEPH BERWICK, Esq.
The Rev. Dr. WARREN,
JOHN WALL, Esq.
Mr. ROBERT RAIKES,

Be Appointed VICE PRESIDENTS.

JOHN HURFORD, TREASURER; Esq.

And Mr. FRANCIS WELLES, of Upton-upon-Severn, SECRETARY.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to JAMES MARTIN, Esq. for his attention and encouragement to this Institution, and for his accepting the Office of President. And to JOHN HURFORD, Esq. for his assiduity in promoting so laudable an undertaking, and for a present to the Society of a complete set of APPARATUS.

By Order of the Meeting,

FRANCIS WELLS, SEC.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

- Worcester*, Dr. *Cameron*, Dr. *Johnstone*, Mess.
Cole, *Wilmore*, and *Ford*.
Kidderminster, Dr. *Wilkinson*, Mr. *Addington*,
Mr. *Lance*, and Mr. *Willets*.
Glocester, Dr. *Hicks*, Mr. *Tyre*, and Mr. *Nayler*.
Bengworth, Mr. *Rodd*.
Bewdley, Mess. *Gormery*, *Byre* and *Jones*.
Berkeley, Mr. *Jenner*.
Cheltenham, Mr. *Clarke* and *Hind*.
Chepstow, Mr. *Thomas Jennings*.
Cirencester, Mr. *Harden*.
Droitwich, Mess. *Philips* and *Gem*.
Evesham, Mr. *Bonacre*.
Frampton-upon-Severn, Mr. *Williams*.
Great Malvern, Mr. *Mann*.
Hanley, Mr. *Ballard*.
Kempsey, Mr. *Boulter*.
Newnham, Mr. *Lander*, Mr. *Leach*.
Pershore, Mr. *Rackster*.
Stroud, Mr. *Hughs*.
Stourport, Mr. *Woollaston*.
Tewkesbury, Mess. *Terrett*, *Dillon*, and *Ricketts*.
Upton, Mess. *Aycrigg* and *Oldham*.
Whitley, Mr. *Treane*.
Wotton-Underedge, Mess. *Cooper* and *Taylor*.

Addressed

Addressed to the REGISTER.

The Editor has been favoured with the following sensible and interesting letter from Mr. Wells, the active Secretary of the SEVERN HUMANE SOCIETY.

Sir, It is I am persuaded with the most heartfelt satisfaction that you receive accounts of the success of every Humane Institution; I will not therefore make any apology for intruding for a few minutes upon your time (which is so much and so successfully employed in the publick good) in giving you some account of the proceedings of the *Severn Humane Society*.

To you and to your worthy colleagues in so noble an undertaking, the publick are greatly indebted for the discovery of the means of restoring suspended animation, and for the establishment of the *Humane Society* in *London*. And it is much to the honour of Mr. Hurford, that a similar Institution has been established, extending its benefits throughout the counties of *Gloucester*, and *Worcester*. You will rejoice to hear, that the lives of six persons have been already saved; and when we consider that so large a river as the *Severn*, and many considerable canals run through these counties, it is much to be feared, that we shall have frequent opportunities of experiencing the necessity of such Societies; and I trust that a like spirit of philanthropy will diffuse itself through all parts of the kingdom. What pleasing sensations must it give, to receive the grateful thanks of the widow and the orphan, for restoring to them a husband and a father, who, perhaps, was their only protector and support; and whose loss would probably have reduced them to

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misery and want! Surely, this only would be sufficient to actuate every person of a liberal mind, and to inspire him with an ardent desire to be instrumental in the establishment and support of an Institution so meritorious. I make no doubt but that Societies will soon be formed in various parts; and when their utility is experienced (as it must be whenever they are formed) it is to be hoped, that many charitably disposed persons will be found, who, not content with doing good during their lives, will perpetuate their memories by extending their deeds of charity to future times in bequeathing legacies towards the support of such laudable undertakings.

The subject irresistibly leads me to deviate from my original intention, which was only to give you an account of the *Severn Humane Society*. I have enclosed you our first advertisements, and the printed directions as drawn out by Dr. *Cameron* from those given by your Society. These we have distributed all over the two counties, and fixed up in most publick houses, and houses near to the rivers and canals; and we have endeavoured to explode an idea that is shocking to humanity, which has unaccountably prevailed amongst parish officers and other persons, that "they must not remove the body of a person, who is accidentally deprived of life, till the Coroner's Inquest has been held." With this idea they have been deterred from an attempt to preserve the unfortunate object, and thus many persons, who might have been easily restored, have been totally lost.

I cannot

I cannot help remarking to you the difficulty, of convincing the lower class of people, that persons apparently dead may be restored to life, and I believe that nothing but ocular demonstration will convince some of them. A melancholy instance of this happened within a few miles of this place: A man having been taken out of the water soon after he had fallen in, was conveyed to a house near, and the Coroner sent for; who came in a short time, and was surprised to find in him strong signs of life. On his saying that the man was not dead, and angrily desiring that a Surgeon might be sent for; he was answered that the man would be dead before a Surgeon could be brought, and therefore it was needless to go for one. This shews the necessity of exerting every effort, to promote the establishment of such Societies in various parts, which will tend to eradicate vulgar prejudices, and universally diffuse the knowledge of so important a discovery as Resuscitation.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

FRANCIS WELLS,

S E C R E T A R Y

T O T H E

SEVERN HUMANE SOCIETY.

HUMANE

HUMANE SOCIETY at *Norwich*,
 For the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned.
 AN ABSTRACT of the Accounts from
May 17, 1786, to May 24, 1787.

	R	E	C	E	I	P	T	S.	l.	s.	d.
By balance in hand at the last audit	6	8	7								
By Contributions since	5	4	0								
	11	12	7								
Contributions since the last Audit.											
<i>Jeremiah Ives</i> , jun. Esq. Mayor	1	1	0								
Mr. <i>John Reynold</i> , Executor to Mr. <i>Carey Hayward</i>	1	0	1								
Messrs. <i>Crouse</i> and <i>Stevenson</i> , part of the profit of the sale of the Election Budget	2	2	0								
Mr. <i>George Maltby</i>	1	1	0								
	5	4	0								

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS CHARITY
 will be received by the MAYOR of NORWICH,
 or may be paid at the *Sword Bearer's Office*;
 at which place also may be seen the books
 containing all the transactions of the Society;
 and *modes of recovery of persons apparently
 drowned*, may also be had *gratis*; and the
 DIRECTORS of this charity do earnestly recom-
 mend them to those humane persons, who wish
 to be informed how they may assist a *neighbour*,
 or possibly one of their *own family* or *dearest
 connections*, in cases of the most sudden and
 terrible distress.

Extract

Extract of a letter from Norwich.

James Woodhouse, a child about six years old, fell into the river near *St. Martin's* of the Oak, and remained *half an hour under water*; it was some time after he was taken out before the usual methods for his recovery were begun, and they were continued for *full three hours* before any signs of life appeared; when a convulsive motion was observed in one of the cheeks and it was an hour after this before any motion of the lungs appeared; when he began to sigh, and was not able to speak for six hours. These facts are so well attested, that there is no doubt of the truth of them, and afford a sufficient encouragement for perseverance in all similar cases.

✍ *The Mayor and Corporation of Norwich are the particular patrons of the Humane Society in that city; they subscribe to the support of it, and have purchased the apparatus and drags for the laudable purposes of preserving and restoring animation.*

The

THE EDITOR RECEIVED A LETTER FROM MR. W. DYER, OF BRISTOL, WHO INFORMS HIM THAT THIRTY-ONE ACCIDENTS HAVE OCCURRED; OUT OF WHICH NUMBER, FOURTEEN PERSONS HAVE BEEN RECOVERED.

Bristol, 17th June, 1786.

In the *Bristol Journal* appeared the methods of treatment, for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning; and in the same paper was inserted the following judicious observations on the effects of Electricity in suffocation and strangulation.

“ SIRS,

“ IN your paper of the 6th instant, you kindly gave the publick some extracts relative to the management of *drowned persons*, &c. I now send you several extracts from Dr. *A. Fothergill*, equally interesting, which I make no doubt will be as well received through the channel of your useful* vehicle.

“ The popular idea that life quits the body in an aerial form, at the instant respiration ceases, has introduced *dangerous* errors.

“ The vital principle, like that of Electricity, to which it seems to bear strong affinity, often remains in a dormant state, without betraying any signs of its presence, till it happens to be roused by the proper mode of excitation.

“ Among the various stimulants proposed by the faculty, it seems wonderful that the *most powerful* one in nature should have hitherto, in a great measure, been overlooked; I need scarcely add, that I mean the *Electrical shock*. Other stimulants are *slow* in their operation; and as they can only affect the heart by sympathy, their action is limited and *superficial*;

but electricity is capable of instantly pervading the inmost recesses of the animal frame, and therefore has long appeared to me to be peculiarly adapted to rouse the dormant powers.

“ The success of *Electricity*, depends on the *mode* of conducting the operation. Doctor *Abilgard* in his celebrated experiment on fowls, was enabled alternately to suspend or restore *animation*: And Mr. *Partington*, in *Cavendish-Square*, lately afforded me ocular demonstration of this singular fact in a young puppy. A small shock or two being made to pass through its head, it immediately became motionless; on small shocks being gently transmitted through the heart and lungs, oscillations of the muscles immediately ensued. When the operation was suspended for a few minutes, or its direction altered to remote parts, the animal always relapsed into its quiescent state, and as instantly revived on the shock being gently passed through the *heart*. By repeating at intervals *sparks* or very *minute shocks*, it was at length completely revived.

“ The following shews, that Electricity may prove a most useful remedy, even of its own *excesses*.—On *Thursday* the 18th of *June*, 1782, in the severe thunder storm, a house in *Gravel-Lane, Southwark*, was struck with lightning, and an elderly man was thrown with violence from his chair, and taken up dead: In this hopeless state, electrization was performed by a skilful practitioner of *Guy's Hospital*, by which remedy the man was at length entirely restored.

“ *Catharine Sophia Greenhill*, on falling from a one pair of stairs window upon the paved stones, was taken up to all appearance dead: An apothecary

thecary being sent for, he declared nothing could be done for the child. Mr. *Squires*, who lives opposite to where the accident happened, finding the case hopeless, with the consent of the parents very humanely tried the effects of *electricity*. At least twenty minutes had elapsed before he could apply the shock, which he gave to various parts of the body, without any apparent success; but at length, upon transmitting a few shocks through the *thorax*, he perceived a small pulsation. Soon after the child began to sigh and to breathe, though with great difficulty; and at length was restored to perfect health and spirits.

“Whether Electricity be not applicable to almost *every case* of *suspended animation*, and whether there be any instance that excludes it, except that which proceeds from profuse hemorrhage, must be left to future observation to determine.

“Doctor *Abilgard* relates, that after fowls were apparently struck dead by violent shocks passed through their heads, and rendered irrecoverable by other stimulants, they were soon re-animated by gentle shocks passing through the *heart* and *lungs*. By this dexterous management of this subtle fluid, may we not hope that *electricity* may one day be rendered one of the *most powerful* modes of *Resuscitation*?

“And from what hath been said, it admits not a doubt of *Electricity* being applicable to cases of *apparent death*, either by *drowning* or *strangling*.
HUMANUS.”

Bristol, 15th May,
1786.

W H I T E H A V E N.

REGARDFUL OF OUR MARITIME SITUATION, AND THE DANGERS TO WHICH WE ARE INEVITABLY EXPOSED, IT WAS DEEMED ELIGIBLE TO FORM A CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON HUMANE SOCIETY; AND, VERY GENERALLY, TO DISTRIBUTE ITS JUDICIOUS INSTRUCTIONS, PROCURING AT THE SAME TIME A COMPLETE APPARATUS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

L I V E R P O O L.

THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL HAVE DONE THEMSELVES IMMORTAL HONOUR BY THEIR PHILANTHROPIC EXERTIONS TO PRESERVE THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE; BY ESTABLISHING

A RECEIVING HOUSE,

FOR PURSUING THE VARIOUS PLANS OF RESUSCITATION, WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. WILSON, AN INGENIOUS SURGEON, BY WHOSE IMMEDIATE AND JUDICIOUS AID, GREAT NUMBERS WILL BE RESCUED FROM PREMATURE DISSOLUTION.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

Sir,

BY the inclosed you will see we have lately established a Dispensary here, which promises to meet with extensive patronage. We intend to add to our plan, by endeavouring to restore to life, those apparently dead by drowning. In this most useful part of our scheme, it is the wish of several of our body to adopt the measures recommended by the *Humane Society*, and to profit by your kind advice, well knowing you can assist us most efficaciously in every thing respecting it. If it comes within your design, the Governors of the *Barbadoes General Dispensary* would also be much obliged by having the kind of apparatus which you employ with the plans of your Institution. They will also be happy to keep up a correspondence with you, and communicate every thing that occurs which may be deemed worthy of your attention.

I have the honour to be,

With great regard,
Your humble servant,

Barbadoes, Aug. 1,
1786.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

 *The General Court of Directors, in order to give the best proofs of their zeal for restoring life, in the most distant parts, unanimously voted the Barbadoes Dispensary their apparatus, drugs, Reports, and a number of the modes of treatment, which were accordingly transmitted to Mr. Crawford.*

Ad-

Addressed to the REGISTER.

Respected Friend,

The case of Mr. *Walker's* child, as given in the publick prints, is strictly true; notwithstanding this, its restoration to life was not owing to any rational exertions on the part of those who had first the care of the body, being wholly ignorant of the proper means to be used on those occasions. The miller who first found the child, and who by the bye, is a man of good character, is positive that ten minutes had elapsed before the least sign of life appeared, which was in consequence of a violent agitation, and made known to him by a gasp of breath, as he expressed it; before this first sign of resuscitation, only part of the wet cloathing had been removed from the body: immediately after this indication of returning life, I reached the place where the body was, had it instantly stript naked, and put into a warm bed, ordering a person to lie by it; by this management it became capable of swallowing in 15 or 20 minutes; after which two table spoonfuls of wine were given, which perfectly restored it.

I have often thought the electric fluid might be applied with advantage to drowned persons, as it is a safe and powerful stimulus.

From an unknown friend,

Ulverstone, Nov. 10,
1785.

JOHN FELL.

✎ THE EDITOR GIVES THE PUEBLICK WITH MUCH SATISFACTION THE FOLLOWING FORTUNATE INSTANCE OF RESUSCITATION; BUT AT THE SAME TIME HE DEEPLY REGRETS THAT THE PARIS AND AMSTERDAM SOCIETIES HAVE NOT FAVOURED THE WORLD WITH ANY PUBLICATIONS ON THE RECOVERY OF THE DROWNED OR OTHERWISE SUFFOCATED FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 29.

A few days since, four youths of the town of *Lagny*, in the *Ile of France* went into a boat in pursuit of some wild ducks, which they perceived in the middle of the river: by the rapidity of the stream, and the violence of the flakes of ice with which they were surrounded, they were soon driven to a considerable distance from the shore, and the boat being at length overset, three of the company were unhappily drowned. The fourth, however, was more fortunate; for being stronger, and a better swimmer than his companions, he afforded time to one of his acquaintance, who was was a witness to his disaster, to yield him assistance. This brave man, whose name is *John Saurus*, and who is a mariner by profession, having provided himself with a pole to defend him from the ice, was so happy as to succeed in his enterprizing attempt, by bringing the drowning man to shore, in the view of a great number of astonished spectators. The young man who was thus rescued from a watery grave, remained without signs of life for two hours, but by means of the remedies administered to him, he was restored to animation; and is now in perfect health.

(173)

A D D R E S S E D
TO THE
C O M M I T T E E.

Gentlemen,

On the 25th of *December*, at two o'clock in the morning, I was called to one *James Carrall*, who in a state of intoxication had fallen into the river *Frome*, was taken out by two men, who from the time they heard him cry out to that they took him up supposed to be twenty minutes. I found him in a neighbouring public-house in bed, to all appearance lifeless, not the least pulse to be felt in the carotid or temporal arteries: I instantly used the methods recommended by the Society, viz. inflation, duction, volatiles rubbed into the spine and applied to the nose; got some mustard into his stomach, and gave him a tobacco smoke clyster; in about ten minutes there were signs of life, when by persevering in the above methods, he was in the course of an hour recovered. I visited him the same day at eleven o'clock, found him feverish, and took some blood from him. On the 26th the fever lessened, ordered him some aperient medicine (not having had a stool) and to drink freely of diluents. On the 27th he found himself so well, that he got up contrary to my directions; and when I called on the 28th, he was gone out. I saw him yesterday, the 31st, and he seems perfectly recovered. As I live near the river, I may have similar cases; should I be again so fortunate, I shall take the greatest pleasure in communicating it to so valuable an Institution.

I am, Sir, &c.

Bristol, Castle-green,

ROBERT ALLARD.

Jan. 1, 1786.

It is an unfortunate truth that a vast number of our fellow-creatures, under the appearances of death, are neglected; and by such inattention, the human species pay the debt of nature to the grim tyrant Death, before it is by the Laws of Nature justly due. On persons being suddenly arrested by the semblance of death in the public streets, it is too well known that their bodies remain in so melancholy a state till the spark of life is for ever extinguished. The following instances of resuscitation being communicated to the Register, he hopes it will be productive of rescuing numbers from an untimely grave; as the God-like action was performed by a truly respectable public character.

A scene at first the most distressing, and afterwards the most pleasing, I ever experienced, lately occurred at the house of Mr. *Foljambe*, the present High Sheriff for this county, of which I was an eye-witness, and think my testimony should not be withheld from the publick; for who knows what unfeeling heart *example* may not soften?

“ A few weeks ago, on a cold rainy day,
 “ I happened to be at *Aldwark*, when one of
 “ Mr. *Foljambe*’s servants came, and informed
 “ his master, that a poor man lay dead upon
 “ the road. Mr. *Foljambe* ordered the body
 “ to be brought in, had his clothes (or rather
 “ rags) stripped from him before the fire, as-
 “ sisted in rubbing his body with warm cloths,
 “ and every method recommended for restor-
 “ ing suspended animation was persevered in
 “ for some time; when, to crown this act of
 “ humanity, life at length began to appear;
 “ cordials

“ cordials were administered; and the poor
“ man recovered.”

Those who may think Mr. *Foljambe's* philanthropy ended with the return of life, know him not—a taylor was sent for, and ordered to make him a new suit of clothes; he was equipped from head to foot, and, after staying at *Aldwark* about three weeks, till his health and strength were recruited, was sent away with money sufficient in his pocket, not only to carry him to *Liverpool*, but “ to *Halifax* (in *Nova Scotia*) “ the place of his nativity! With what
“ gratitude must this man ever remember the
“ name of *Foljambe?*” W. M.

TO the REGISTER.

Sir, Having lately received from Mr. *W. Wilson*, the Surgeon of the Humane Society's Receiving House, appointed by the Corporation to the care of the Institution for the recovery of drowned persons here, the following case, I think it worth communicating to you at this time. From the information I have received from many respectable persons, I am persuaded the account is accurately and fairly stated. Should the Society think proper to honour the young Gentleman with the medal, it might be an encouragement to his exertions and perseverance; and as in consequence of his appointment, these accidents fall chiefly under his care, it might tend to promote those beneficent purposes which the *Humane Society* have always had in view.

I am, sir, &c.

Liverpool, May 8,
1786.

T. HOULSTON.

March 2, 1786, at night, Hugh Owen, rather in liquor, fell into the *Old Dock*. Before assistance could be afforded him he sunk, and remained under water about *eight minutes*. When taken out, there was neither breathing nor pulsation perceptible, nor did he shew the *least sign of life*. The warm bath, frictions, and clysters being made use of, the respiration returned, and gradually became more free; and his pulse rising, six ounces of blood were taken from the arm, and he was removed from the bath into a warm bed. A draught with æther and *tinct. fetid.* was given, and some time afterwards an emetic, which operated briskly. A blister was also applied betwixt his shoulders, and the breathing still continuing laborious, he lost ten ounces more blood, which relieved him much. Four hours elapsed from the first before he spoke. Another clyster was administered, and in the morning he was carried home so well recovered, that in a week afterwards he was able to proceed on his voyage to sea.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

Sir,

Extract of a letter from Dr. Robert Morris, Surgeon of *Pwllheli*, in *Carnarvonshire*, to Dr. Houlston, of *Liverpool*, communicated by him to the Register.

“ A servant of a Gentleman in this neighbourhood crossing a ford on a young horse of his master's, the tide coming in rapidly, the horse in the middle of it threw him off, and kicked him on the *cartilago ensiformis*. Some people on the opposite shore, who were spectators

tators of the transaction, on seeing the man thrown in (who was rather in liquor) got the ferry-boat, and went after him. They found him on his face, going with the tide, and, having caught hold of him by his hair, they took him up into the boat, and carried him to a house not far off. He had been under water above fifteen minutes. They sent the account to my house, where his master was then on a visit. I was gone to see a patient a few miles off, but Mrs. Morris, knowing of the book * with which you were so kind as to favour me some time past, and that it contained proper instructions how to act in such cases, went, with another lady, in the boat, and gave directions, by referring to the book. She was there an hour before I arrived. Near half an hour elapsed before the least signs of life were visible. I applied strong stimuli to the nostrils, volatile spirits of sal ammoniac with a feather; general frictions, a warming pan to his feet, &c. &c. and, when the pulse allowed it, I took away some blood. The man recovered as well as ever. I bled him however again the next morning, on account of the inward hurt, and gave him some opening medicines. I remain, very respectfully,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

Dec. 8, 1785.

R. MORRIS."

* This was, *Observations on Poisons*, bound up with some other tracts of Dr. Houlston's; at the end of which was an account of the success of the *London and Liverpool Humane Societies* in recovering drowned persons; in which the means to be employed are inserted.

A a

Liverpool,

Liverpool, Jan. 12th, 1786.

DEAR SIR,

I received with pleasure the preceding account which I send you, in order that it may be read to the Society, and, if approved, inserted in the next Reports. In it, I think, the resolution, good sense and humanity, shewn by Mrs. *Morris*, are very conspicuous.

Adieu, Sir: may all prosperity attend your laudable endeavours to promote the general good and happiness of the community!

Your's, very sincerely,

THOMAS HOULSTON.

Dr. JOSHUA DIXON to Dr. HAWES.

Whitehaven.

SIR,

On *Good Friday*, a daughter of *Peter Pearson*, at the Bridge end, *Lorton*, aged 3 years, accidentally fell into the river *Cocker*, and was carried down the stream, at least 50 yards. The family being soon after alarmed, made an immediate endeavour to snatch the child from the water, and fortunately in a few minutes effected their intention. She appeared in a state of insensibility, quite cold and lifeless. Three years ago

ago the Humane Society's instructions for the recovery of Persons apparently drowned, were published by the Directors of the *Whitehaven* Dispensary, and distributed very generally thro' the country, especially in situations most liable to accidents by water. One of these had been left at Mr. *Pearson's*, but could not then be found. Mrs. *Pearson*, however, recollecting that the application of heat, and the employment of friction, were principally recommended, instantly put the child to bed, and rubbed it with salt and flannels. In about ten minutes she was first observed to breathe; after which, by a steady perseverance in the above measures, she gradually and perfectly recovered.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

J. DIXON.

✍ Dr. *Joshua Dixon's* unremitting attention to the subject of suspended Animation does him infinite honour, as at the origin of the *Whitehaven* Dispensary, he proposed to unite the important views of the Humane Society; as his knowledge and discernment convinced him that the removal of bodily afflictions, and medical exertions for the return of life, were objects that ought to be inseparably connected by the Faculty.

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

The ingenious and learned Dr. *Fothergill*, of *Bath*, who is a Life Director of this Institution, published several years since in a periodical work, his sentiments on the deceptive and fallacious appearances of death ; he likewise, on coming to *London*, attended Lectures on *Suspended Animation* ; and published hints on *Resuscitation* in two letters, addressed to Dr. *Harves*, and has now favoured the Editor with the following valuable communication :

O N

P R E M A T U R E D E A T H,

O C C A S I O N E D B Y T H E A B U S E O F

S P I R I T O U S L I Q U O R S,

W I T H

S O M E P R E C A U T I O N S, &c.

Hoc fonte derivata clades
Latè in patriam, populumque fluxit.

H O R.

On premature Death, occasioned by the abuse of Vinous, or Spiritous Liquors; with some precautions concerning the treatment of persons under the dangerous state of inebriation.

AMONG the variety of causes which tend to abbreviate human life, and to contract the short span of sublunary existence; the abuse of strong liquors is perhaps of all others the most predominant in this kingdom. Some able writers have gone so far, indeed, as to doubt whether the mortality occasioned by this evil, does not surpass that which is annually produced by all other diseases to which human nature is liable. Nor will this calculation appear to be much exaggerated, when we consider the fascinating powers of inebriating liquors on the human frame, when the poisonous custom is thus introduced at an early period of life, nurtured by habit and confirmed by example. The over-night's debauch leads to a succeeding one on the morrow, and the languor and *ennui* produced by this, plead strongly for repeating it the day following; and the same reasons prove equally cogent for protracting it through the remaining part of the week.

It is no secret that the revenue arising from encouraging the Distilleries is very great. Hence the great increase of public-houses, and the demand for spiritous liquors. Unfortunately too, the exigences of state have increased in a still higher degree, and the increase of the revenue is necessarily become a capital object to every minister of state; but how far it is consistent with sound policy to increase the revenue
at

at the expence of the health, the morals, nay the lives of the people, must be left to the superior wisdom of the Legislature. To expatiate on the various fatal diseases, and variety of wretchedness, produced by this great national evil, would require whole volumes. I shall therefore content myself at present, with offering a few short reflections on the most probable means of diminishing, if possible, the many fatal incidents resulting from sudden intoxication.

Fermented, or spirituous liquors, alike produce intoxication in proportion to the alcohol, or pure, ardent spirit, which they contain. Pure spirit is a direct poison to most animals, and also to man, till habit has reconciled its effects to the human constitution. When drank suddenly or in an over dose, strong liquors sometime occasion immediate suffocation, and death, of which we have many deplorable instances in consequence of absurd wagers, and other unwarrantable inducements among the lower class of people. And, whenever these liquors are drank to excess, tho' in a more slow and leisurely way, the certain consequence is intoxication, or what is vulgarly termed, *a fit of drunkenness*, but which, in reality, is a temporary apoplexy, as appears from the total abolition both of the external, and internal senses; and which (if habit did not render it so familiar) would be justly considered as a most dangerous, and critical situation; for the symptoms are very similar to those which result from a concussion of the brain, or an inundation of blood, or serum into its cavities, in consequence of a ruptured

ruptured blood vessel, or other violent injury inflicted on the brain, or nerves.

Accidents of this nature occasion an alarm, and medical assistance is applied to without delay, and often with the desired success. But, when symptoms proceed from intoxication, the ignorant spectators deride all medical assistance; and, as the man is only dead drunk, they leave him to sleep it out, and so without further ceremony abandon the poor wretch to his fate.

Where a large quantity of strong liquor, or spirit is swallowed very hastily, suffocation ensues, in consequence of a sudden spasm induced on the orifice of the windpipe, by which respiration is suppressed, and the action of the heart and other vital organs are consequently suspended. This state seems exactly similar to what takes place in the article of drowning, except that the danger is increased by the application of a far more potent, and deleterious stimulus than that of water. In this distressful dilemma, internal medicines can have no place, nor be safely attempted, till respiration be restored. The first step, therefore, is to renew respiration, by exposing the patient to a draught of fresh air, and by inflating the lungs with pure air; immersing his legs, at the same time, in warm water, and rubbing the body briskly with *eau de luce*, or caustic Volatile Spirits. If respiration can be thus restored, and deglutition again performed, an active emetic consisting of 15 grains of white vitriol may be then given, followed by copious draughts of warm water, till the noxious spirit is completely discharged from the stomach. Previous to the emetic, however, the discreet practitioner will

will determine from the symptoms of plenitude, whether it may not be necessary to first diminish the blood in the vessels of the brain, by the application of leeches to the temples, or cupping, with scarification, &c.

In other cases of deep intoxication, tho' unattended by suffocation, we generally see the eyes fiery and inflamed, the face livid, the whole countenance bloated, respiration laborious, the extremities cold and torpid, accompanied with profound lethargy, muttering delirium, or other formidable symptoms, bordering on the apoplectic state. Nor is it unusual to meet with people in this helpless forlorn situation lying across the roads exposed to immediate dangers from horses and carriages, or weltering in a deep ditch with their head downwards, with their shirt-collars tight, and their faces groveling in the mud; while inconsiderate passengers pass by unconcerned, and without offering the slightest assistance. It is altogether needless to enlarge on the melancholy events which too often ensue from such supine, unfeeling conduct. It were greatly to be wished that such unthinking persons could be once convinced, that the poor drunkard, however disguised at present, and how much soever his own enemy, yet does not cease on that account to be their fellow creature; and that, as such, he is undoubtedly intitled to their compassion, and that their unpardonable negligence is a breach of charity, as well as humanity, and renders them accessory to whatever evils may befall him at that juncture.

In this pitiable state, the shirt-collar ought to be immediately opened, and the unfortunate per-

son conveyed to the nearest hospitable habitation that will receive him. After being stript and put into a warm bed, with the head considerably elevated by an additional pillow, the room should be kept cool and airy. Repeated draughts of warm water should be frequently administered, till the stomach is disburthened of the liquor. This being accomplished, if his senses begin to return, and respiration is tolerably performed, he will soon fall into a profound sleep, and perspire freely towards morning, when all will be well. But if instead of this, respiration should grow more laborious, attended with convulsive twitchings, apoplectic symptoms or phrenetic delirium, no time should be lost in taking away a considerable quantity of blood from the temporal artery, or jugular vein. After this an emetic followed by a brisk purgative, may also be highly necessary. These succeeded by cooling acidulated liquors, such as lemonade, runnet, whey, and other diluents freely administered, will seldom fail of producing the desired effect.

Medical advice being so seldom had recourse to on these occasions, it were greatly to be wished that the common people could be roused to a proper sense of the danger they incur by addicting themselves to the pernicious habit of inebriation, a species of suicide, which seems to be rapidly increasing, against which, the Legislature, as yet, have provided no adequate means of prevention, but which it is to be hoped they will one day take into their serious consideration. In the interim, were the above precautions to be more generally attended to by the common people, it is presumed, that at

least some lives might be preserved to the Community, which are now lost through ignorance, or inattention. And that by judicious management, some of those fatal disasters which succeed a sudden and wanton abuse of strong liquors might be remedied. And farther, that many of the fevers, apoplexies and palsies, the consequences of such debauches and their improper treatment, might thus be generally prevented.

Should these few cursory observations tend in the smallest degree to lessen the evil, or obviate its consequences, the writer will think himself amply recompensed.

BRIEF REFLECTIONS
ON
GENERAL RECEIVING HOUSES
FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE
APPARENTLY DEAD;
READ BEFORE THE GENERAL COURT,
AND PUBLISHED AT THE PARTICULAR REQUEST
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

It is my misfortune to observe almost daily, with the greatest concern, that on *sudden death* happening in the public streets, in consequence of apoplexy and various other circumstances, which in a moment arrest the vital functions, too often the consideration of *inconvenience*, overcomes the dictates of humanity, and no friendly door is open to receive the body; or if there is, the attendants are not acquainted with the plan of Resuscitation.

As

As the Gentlemen of the Faculty are now situated, they have not an opportunity of affording that assistance, in cases of sudden and accidental death, which otherwise by their attention, skill and humanity, they might often effect. When Medical Men are applied to on such unfortunate and melancholy occasions, they are always introduced to a scene of confusion; and have to regret the want of necessary and proper assistance, in order to rouse the latent spark of life.

The necessity of *General Receiving Houses*, where an apparatus and every thing requisite to support the philanthropic efforts of the Faculty would be readily furnished, appears therefore evident to demonstration. The best means of establishing such asylums for the sudden and dreadful accidents incident to human nature, would be an interference of the legislature. It is an object worthy of their consideration as a politic and humane body of men, and is the only plan that can be adopted in order to prevent the premature death and interment of the human race.

At the aforesaid houses, all necessary instruments, forming a regular and compleat apparatus for the immediate use of the Faculty, should be deposited, and kept in constant repair; a variety of proper medicines, cupping instruments, a warm bath, or in lieu thereof, water kept constantly heated with bathing tubs of different sizes, beds for the reception of bodies, cordial drinks, and every other necessary aid, should be in readiness for the process of restoring latent animation.

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I shall conclude with the emphatic language of the ingenious and learned Dr. *Russ* in an oration delivered before the *American Philosophical Society*, held in *Philadelphia*. “ Let us recollect the success of philosophy in lessening the number, and mitigating the violence, of incurable diseases. But medicine has done more. It has penetrated the deep and gloomy abyss of death, and acquired fresh honours in his cold embraces. Witness the many hundred people who have lately been brought to life by the successful efforts of the *HUMANE SOCIETIES*, now established in many parts of *Europe*, and in some parts of *America*.”

W. HAWES.

London Coffee-house, Sep. 25.

EDWARD BRIDGEN, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously,

That thanks be presented to Dr. *Hawes* for his judicious observations on Receiving Houses for the recovery of the apparently dead; and the Court is of opinion, that, if his philanthropic plan was countenanced by the legislature, it would be productive of the most beneficial and happy consequences to the people of this kingdom.

EDWARD BRIDGEN, Chairman.

Dr.

Dr. CLARKE HAS PUBLISHED, IN THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL, THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING AND JUDICIOUS OBSERVATIONS, WHICH BEING STRICTLY CONNECTED WITH THE VIEWS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, MERIT A PLACE IN ITS REPORTS.

XII. *On the Cause of the Death of Children when the Umbilical Cord is compressed during Labour.* By John Clarke, *Licenciate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, and Teacher of Midwifery in London.*

It is no very uncommon thing to see cases where children, which had certainly been alive in the beginning of labour, are born dead; a circumstance which most commonly arises from compression of the *funis umbilicalis*. This accident may be produced in different ways; but is most frequently met with where the cord is unusually long. When this is the case, as it may lie at any part, so it may happen to be near the *os uteri*, and may descend, as an original presentation, into the cavity of the pelvis before any part of the child; when, if it be not returned, or the labour expedited, the child is often born dead.

It sometimes happens also, that practitioners, with a view to increase the action of the *uterus*, and shorten the duration of a labour, rupture the membranes, and discharge the waters, or they break spontaneously in the early part of a labour. By this means a sort of eddy or current is made, and the *funis* (which would not otherwise have happened) is brought by the stream of water through the *os uteri*, where,
if

if it be suffered to remain, it will probably undergo compression in the progress of the labour, and the child will be destroyed*.

Various opinions have been entertained as to the cause of the child's death from this accident, and the most general of these have been, that it was to be attributed either to apoplexy, or to the heart and vessels being so distended with blood, that they were rendered incapable of action, or to the course of nourishment being shut up. But in the former case the death would not be so instantaneous; and the next supposition is probably not founded in fact, since at what period soever the obstruction takes place, there will only be its own proper quantity of blood in the body of the child, and therefore we can conceive it possible that the circulation through it might be performed, if there were no other obstacle†.

* Perhaps one great use of the membranes, containing the waters, may be to preserve the life of the child from the injuries to which it might otherwise be liable from the contractions of the *uterus*; for if the *fœtus* should be in an unfavourable situation, as in the fold of a limb, or even between the body of the child and the sides of the *uterus*, the circulation through its vessels might be endangered. This is prevented, in a great measure, whilst the membranes continue whole, because then the *uterus* does not act upon the child itself, but only in the same manner as pressure upon a bladder, full of water, affects any thing contained within it; and accordingly, the life of the child is generally safe till the waters have run off. This should afford a practical observation, viz. that we should be very careful never wantonly, or from awkwardness in our examinations, or from a desire to save our own time, to rupture the membranes, when the cord might slip down, but by all means to avoid it, except where the safety of the mother or child, or both, may demand it.

† To the last opinion it may be answered, that a child will live without nourishment for some days after birth, and therefore would not be so soon killed for want of it in its passage through the *pelvis*.

But

But as I am disposed to believe that the *placenta* certainly performs, in the foetal state, a similar office to that which the lungs do afterwards, besides the conveyance of nourishment, I am inclined to think that the death of children, from compression of the *funis*, is owing to want of air: that they are destroyed in the same manner as drowned persons; and this will explain why the same means of recovery will succeed generally alike in both cases.

The application or admission of air to their blood seems to be necessary in all animals; but the mode in which this is effected is various. In some it is performed by the immediate application of air to the coats of the pulmonary vessels, as in such animals who live in the open air; in others, through the medium of fluids (capable of being impregnated with air) applied to their lungs, as in many of the tribe of shell fishes, which, from their structure, are incapable of locomotion, as oysters, &c.

If then the influence of air be necessary for supporting animal life generally, it would seem highly probable that it is so also to the foetus; and upon this principle we find in oviparous animals a particular apparatus in the construction of the egg for admitting air to the blood of the embryo, and another for exposure of the blood to the air.

In viviparous animals there appears to be no other mode of effecting this than by means of the *placenta*.

In the construction of the vascular system in adults, great care is taken by nature to return the blood, which has performed the circulation,

tion, quickly to the lungs, and from thence to the heart, when it has acquired the benefit of respiration, so that it may again pass over the whole body.

A similar apparatus is found in the foetal state for carrying the blood to the placenta, and then back to the general circulation, avoiding, however, the lungs, from passing through which no advantage could be derived.

If in adults the admission of air to the lungs be obstructed, or excluded either by tying the trachea, or by immersing the mouth in water, or if there be any obstruction in the vessels to the passage of the blood through them, life will be carried on with difficulty, or entirely extinguished.

In like manner the powers of life will be depressed, or altogether lost, by any obstruction to the passage of blood through the placenta, and nearly in the same time as obstruction to the passage of air through the lungs would destroy an adult. The way in which the influence of air is conveyed by the placenta to the foetal blood probably resembles that by which it is conveyed to oysters, &c. by means of water; and, as it is said, that fishes cannot live in water from which all the atmospheric air is taken away, so neither can a child survive any accident which prevents its blood, in the very minute vessels of the foetal portion of the placenta, from being applied to the mother's blood in the cells of the maternal portion of the placenta, which blood being supplied by the spermatic and hypogastric arteries, has consequently received the benefit of air from the lungs of the mother.

If then the defect of air be the cause of the death when the funis is compressed, the mode of recovery will resemble that in drowned persons.

The application of stimuli simply to drowned persons only, reproduces life by throwing the organs of respiration into action; and no stimulus has so powerful an effect as that of fresh air applied to the lungs. Warmth, either excited by friction, warm bath, or any other means, may also assist, by supplying the body with extraneous heat, and so preventing the exertion of the weakened powers of life, (which otherwise might be exhausted in the attempt) to reproduce and keep up its own heat; but warmth alone will not be sufficient to revive the patient.

When children are born apparently dead, the same means become necessary for their recovery; and although we may assist the revival by warmth or friction, yet, unless we can produce the action of respiration, as the source of air from the placenta is at an end, all our attempts will be fruitless; as I had occasion very lately to lament, in a case which I saw along with Dr. *Denman*, where, though by imitating respiration, the action of the heart was excited and kept up for an hour, yet as the muscles of respiration in the child were not capable of excitement, the heart at length ceased to act, and the child died.

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As it appears, then, that there is a necessity of air for supporting all animal life, we may conclude that it is also necessary in the foetus, and the opinion is strengthened by analogy with the foetal state of oviparous animals.

2. By comparing the return of the blood to the placenta in the foetus with that to the lungs in adults, it appears probable that their offices are similar.

3. If the former positions be true, then the consequences of any obstruction to the circulation in the adult, through the trachea or the pulmonary vessels, and in the foetus, through the funis umbilicalis, will be analogous; and

4. The means of recovery (viz. the application of the influence of air to the blood again) will be the same in both instances, which we find to be the case.

5. Therefore I think we may fairly deduce this inference, that children which are destroyed by compression of the funis umbilicalis, die for want of these advantages, which animals receive from the influence of air upon their blood.

(195)

DESCRIPTION

OF A

Pocket Case of INSTRUMENTS,

FOR THE

RECOVERY *of the* APPARENTLY DEAD;

INTRODUCED TO PRACTICE BY

Mr. KITE, Surgeon, of *Gravefend*;

AND PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED BY

Dr. HAWES, in his LECTURES ON ANIMATION.

AS restoring the action of the lungs is of the very first consequence in all attempts to resuscitate; as this is an operation which hitherto, even under the most favourable circumstances, has been performed with great difficulty; and, above all, as it must too evidently appear, that many valuable lives have been lost for want of a ready assortment of the proper and most immediately necessary implements, or the inconvenience of speedily conveying the larger and more common apparatus for such undertakings, to the spot it may be wanted in, it appeared to Mr. *Kite*, that the collecting into a convenient Pocket Case, the most essential and useful materials (with a few additions to, and improvements in, the construction of the instruments) for the immediate commencement of the business, might become of no inconsiderable utility; for which reason, the following description and uses of the articles contained in it, are given.

The

The case contains, an elastic tube about twelve inches in length; to the end of which is fixed a piece of ivory, so constructed that it may be blown through, either by the mouth, or a pair of bellows adjusted to it; and to the other end, an addition of ivory, also; of such a form, as to enter, and fill up a nostril. This tube or blow-pipe, is the more commodious for packing up, by having a screw division in the middle; and is thus used:

A proper person stationed at the head of the body to be operated upon, passes the appropriated end of this tube into one of his nostrils, and, sustaining it there with the fore finger, he compresses both nostrils so firmly, between the thumb and middle finger of the same hand, that no air can pass, otherwise than by the tube; and, the other hand, applying the other extremity of the tube to his mouth, he blows with force through the pipe into the nostril of the subject.

The medical director, standing at the left side of his charge, must keep the mouth perfectly closed with his right hand, while with his left, making a suitable pressure on the prominent part of the windpipe, he prevents the air passing into the stomach; till, finding the lungs are properly distended, he is to press strongly upon the chest; removing at the same time his right hand from the mouth, so as to let the air pass out: when by these means the lungs are compressed, the same process is immediately to be repeated; that, as far as can be, the manner of natural respiration may be imitated.

Should any resistance to inflating the lungs occur, it would be adviseable to introduce the two fore fingers, as far as we can, into the fauces, in order to overcome any contraction or adhesion of the epiglottis. If

If this plan should not succeed, the pipe for the nose is to be removed, and the silver instrument, in the form of a catheter, screwed on the tube in its place : this is to be introduced through the mouth, or one nostril, into the glottis, when, on blowing through the mouth-piece, or applying the bellows, the lungs will, of course, be dilated.

This last implement is likewise much better accommodated for inflating the lungs, when, in such cases, bronchotomy * is performed, than the common dissecting blow-pipe, the instrument hitherto generally had recourse to.

The case contains, likewise, a syringe with an elastic tube, such as is commonly used to inject medicines, &c. into the stomach ; two stopper bottles----one, to contain spirits of sal ammoniac----the other, essential oil of peppermint, chamomile, &c. dissolved in spirits of wine ; a box for emetics, tobacco, &c. and a clyster-pipe, which may occasionally be affixed to a bladder, concealed in the head of the case, if the fumigator (in the large apparatus) be out of order, or not at hand : in which case a clyster of tobacco, or common snuff, should be often injected : or a clyster may be made, by mixing a few drops of the essential oil, with a pint of pretty warm water.

The case, with its contents complete, may be had of

J. H. SAVIGNY,

INSTRUMENT-MAKER,

No. 129, Pall-Mall.

* Mr. K. after having performed this operation, has found it impossible to produce the least motion of the chest, for want of some such instrument.

AD-

(198)

A D D R E S S E D
TO THE
R E G I S T E R.

Sir,

It appeared to the Editor that the following ingenious letter would with propriety appear with the foregoing description of the apparatus, as the Society is favoured with both from the same valuable Medical Assistant.

On Monday night, as *Alexander Miller*, a waterman belonging to the Customs, was stepping from a small boat to the bridge, his foot slipped and he fell into the river; unfortunately as he arose, the tide carried him partly under the bridge in such a manner, that his head was necessarily confined under water. *W. Palmer*, his partner, who was in his boat, immediately hastened to his assistance, but he clung so fast to one of the piles, that he could not be disengaged from it. *Palmer* having made several ineffectual attempts, called for help; luckily *T. Williams*, a Tide-waiter in the Customs, happening to be near, came instantly to his aid: They soon freed him from the pile, drew him out of the river, and laid him on the bridge, without any appearance of life. As nearly as they can recollect, his head must have been under water four or five minutes, and indeed, considering all circumstances, I should imagine it could not be less. They several times rolled him rudely to and fro; he soon fetched a deep sigh, and in about three minutes
he

he spoke: within a quarter of an hour he was so far recovered, as to be able to walk one hundred yards to a publick house, where he was immediately put to bed. Near an hour after a person going into the room found he was extremely ill, and conceiving he was dying, sent for me.

I found him in an apoplectic state, mild, it is true, in comparison with some instances I have seen; but still he had every symptom which characterises that strongly-marked disease; particularly the stentorous respiration and the profound coma; the latter of which was so deep, that he was not to be roused, either by pinching, violent shaking, or the loudest noise. He was equally insensible likewise to the light of a candle, when held before his eyes, although the pupil contracted naturally.

Some uncommonly strong volatile alkali being held to his nose and rubbed on his temples, soon excited him. The pulse being somewhat hard, and the vessels of the head overdistended, I took away 8 ounces of blood, and it was attended with manifest advantage. My next object was to give something to excite vomiting, and with this intention, 20 gr. of *vetr. alb.* was exhibited immediately, and the same quantity repeated in five minutes; as this medium almost always produces vomiting directly, if it will do it at all, after waiting the other five minutes without effect; and having no time to lose, as I considered my patient in great danger, I gave him one grain of tartar emetic, with five of ipecacuanha, which in a few minutes strained him violently, but scarce
any

any thing whatever was brought up from the stomach. These strainings, added to the exertions we used in forcing the medicine down his throat, roused him completely, and he now talked and acted like a madman. His delirium however gradually abated; in about an hour he became nearly sensible; when left to himself he lay quite composed, and being disposed to sleep, I parted with him for that night, leaving proper directions for the attendants to pursue, and strict injunctions to be called immediately if any thing particular should occur.

On visiting him next morning, I found he had slept great part of the night very soundly, and was now astonishingly recovered so much, as to be able to rise at 8 o'clock without suffering any material inconvenience, and complained of little more than extreme debility.

On questioning him concerning his recollection of what had passed the preceding evening, I was informed that the instant he fell overboard, he lost his senses, and could not form the most confused idea of what happened between that time and the instant he was roused by being rolled about; that it appeared to him like waking from a sleep. Soon however he recollected the dreadful situation he had escaped from, and he believed the dread and fear it occasioned, enabled him to get to the house in so short a time, for, as soon as he was in bed, he thinks he fell into a fit (which he is not subject to) and was not able to give any account of what passed, till just before I left him, although he was conscious there was a noise in the room, and that some body was using him very ill.

Upon strict enquiry, I found that in consequence of strong exercise, he had been drinking somewhat more freely than usual; but this I am for many reasons perfectly confident, could be by no means sufficient to produce symptoms any ways similar to what he had laboured under; on the contrary, I am strongly disposed to imagine, that the force of the heart, and larger arteries, being increased by the gentle stimulus of a moderate quantity of liquor, might have had a very considerable effect in re-producing, or continuing the circulation, when the action of the lungs must necessarily have ceased at least four minutes. Now, if he had taken it to excess, sufficient to produce apoplexy, submersion would then have been the most powerful, and probable of all causes, to put a final and immediate stop to a circulation already so much injured, and præternaturally oppressed.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Gravesend, June 14.

CHARLES KITE.

Dd

Mr.

Mr. SHERWEN, Surgeon, of Enfield, and one of the Medical Assistants, has favoured the Editor with the following ingenious letters; and it is but an act of justice to declare, that the above Gentleman has ever since the establishment of the Humane Society been one of its warmest advocates, and has most cheerfully attended the accidents that have occurred in that neighbourhood.

A D D R E S S E D

T O

Dr. H A W E S.

SIR,

It would have given me pleasure to have sent you a regular essay on suspended animation, but I do not feel myself sufficiently intelligent to attempt this; I cannot help, however, mentioning to you one source of stimulus which I believe has not hitherto occurred to any writer on the subject. About one hundred years since, the attention of the learned in Europe was engaged by some experiments for transfusing blood from one animal to another, made by the Royal Society. The most extravagant expectations were at first raised, it was even thought possible for the vigour of youth to be thus restored to old age. Certain is it that the operation was easily and safely performed both on brutes and mankind: but it does not appear that the practice of physic or surgery received any permanent advantage from the discovery, tho' there can be little doubt but that a person almost entirely exhausted by any
female

sudden hæmorrhage, whether from wounds or female floodings, might thus be speedily recruited. There are perhaps few strong healthy men in this country that could not upon such occasions, part with sixteen ounces of blood to advantage. Might not an exhausted patient thus borrow from more than one, so as to be preserved from that *deliquium animi*, which often comes on upon suddenly raising the body to an erect posture after great losses of blood have been sustained, even when the hæmorrhage has been previously stopped? I can conceive that by this operation dropsies and chronic weakness, which are often the consequences of loss of blood, might be prevented from taking place; for the exhausted animal would by this means be more speedily and certainly recruited than by the best cordials and nourishment, tho' such should at the same time be used.

Before the institution of the Humane Society it was a common practice in every case of drowning to have recourse to the lancet. The experience however of that excellent institution has evinced that bleeding can only be necessary in some situations, and perhaps never at the commencement of the process. I observe from the Reports of the Society that it is very usual after a restoration, for the patient to fall into a sleep: this shews that the brain is then oppressed. Sometimes the unfortunate object dies (if I may be allowed the expression) a second time after the most flattering appearances. The re-action of the system is often manifested by strong convulsions, with a turgid countenance, and it is now presumeable that

a real sanguineous apoplexy takes place, from the collapsed vessels of the *sensorium* not immediately yielding and dilating to the torrent of blood rushing in by the internal carotids. Perhaps, this is the precise situation in which bleeding may insure success.

The Humane Society hath happily exploded the practice of bleeding, during the sedative state of the living power. But to pass from one extreme to the other requires much deliberate reflection, much patient experiment. Permit me, however, to suggest, that during the sedative state of the living power, when stimulants only are wanting, eight or ten ounces of warm blood from the arm of a strong, vigorous healthy man, transfused by the jugular vein of the torpid patient, may find a ready admission to the right auricle and ventricle of the heart. Its warmth, its fluidity, its recent communication with the atmosphere, by the lungs of the living person, will all contribute to render it efficacious in exciting that *punctum saliens*, on which the success of the process must ever depend. Should it succeed, it will hardly be necessary to suggest the propriety of a subsequent bleeding as soon as the re-action of the system should indicate the danger of sanguineous apoplexy from plethora. And we should recollect that there is a certain latitude of health in animals, which admits to a certain degree of too large or too small a proportion of blood in the veins and arteries, so that there is no reason to apprehend immediate danger from the additional quantity.

It would perhaps be refining too much upon the idea to urge the advantage that would arise
from

from transfusing arterial instead of venal blood upon this occasion. Common humanity would induce almost any man to open a vein, but great must be the love of that man who would hazard the division of an artery. It is worthy however of experimental and physiological enquiry on the brute creation. It is well known that the blood in passing through the lungs undergoes an important change. I believe with Dr. *Harrington*, in opposition to the idea of Dr. *Priestly*, that the blood receives the latent heat of atmospheric air, during its passage through the lungs, which it afterwards communicates to the system as it emerges in a sensible form. And hence the *calor animalium*. There are many phenomena which flatly contradict the idea of Dr. *Priestly*, that the office of the lungs is to discharge the phlogiston of the blood. But to leave subtilties of this kind to a fitter occasion, it will be sufficient here to observe, that we know the blood really undergoes a change in the lungs, and that there is an essential difference between arterial and venal blood.

Should the idea of transfusion be ever adopted—should it be discovered by experiment, that arterial blood is a more active stimulus to the heart than venal, the lower order of animals would readily afford such stimulus. But as the right auricle and ventricle are the first cavities of the heart into which transfused blood can be sent, and we know that venal blood only enters there, we may be certain that the blood transfused by the

the jugular vein from the arm of a healthy person, is such as nature requires for stimulating those cavities. And if these could be thrown into action, the blood would immediately pass through the lungs, which, at this particular time, should be sedulously and alternately inflated and compressed.

I submit the above ideas to your consideration, well knowing, that every serious reflection on the subject will be favoured with your candid attention.

Farther, I observe, with pleasure, in your last directions, that *agitation* has, in many instances, forwarded the recovery of boys. It has long been the vulgar practice to hold the body up by the heels, with the head hanging downwards, doubtless, with a view to evacuate water. The reason may be a bad one, but I think the practice may be defended upon this idea: When the body is in that posture, if the blood in the different cavities of the heart continues fluid, it will mechanically tend to pass on in the course of circulation better than in any other posture. Let us, then suppose a drowned person to be briskly agitated when in this posture, and his lungs to be at the same time inflated and compressed, does it not bid fair to answer an essential good purpose? If the situation of a drowned person is similar to that of a fainting one, will not such posture also contribute to give a tension to the brain?

I am, dear Sir,

Your's very sincerely,

ENFIELD.

JOHN SHERWEN.

To

Mr. S H E R W E N's

SECOND LETTER

ON A

CURVED INFLATOR.

I trust in a few days I shall be able to send you *a model* and *a drawing*, of A CURVED INFLATER, with a double nozzle, which may be adapted in two minutes to any pair of bellows, or to any pair of nostrils in the kingdom; from a child of two years of age to an adult. I would propose, that the general directions of the Humane Society, with one additional article, containing the description, &c. of the Inflator, should be used to wrap it up in. Let our friend *Wrigglesworth* send one of them to every surgeon that gives him an order for other articles; let him charge it in his bill, and if there is one surgeon in the three kingdoms that objects to the payment of it, I know nothing of human nature.

Mr. *Wrigglesworth's* Canula for the introduction of vapours is ingenious, but I have my doubts whether pure air, uncontaminated with volatile effluvia, is not the best. The volatile *Alkali Fluor* however, which I apprehend is little more than a new name for spirit of hartshorn, has been in great esteem in *Paris*, in cases of Alphyxy or Lipothymia. It is in every person's hand here as a stimulant, and may have its use. If it is from experience found to be decidedly serviceable, the following will be the easiest and most copious way of applying it. Let the person who works the bellows, have a large piece of flannel moistened with hartshorn
and

upon his lap; every time he fills the bellows with air, it must be drawn through the flannel, and must consequently be powerfully impregnated with volatile vapour. Experience alone must determine how far such a powerful degree of effluvia thrown into the lungs may be proper, "*melius est anceps quam nullum remedium.*" But I conceive volatile vapour to be chiefly useful by acting as a stimulus only to the *olfactory nerves*, and from thence, by propagation through *os cribriforme* to the *sensorium commune*. Is it not possible, that if thrown in in any great quantity farther, so as to enter the Trachea, it may do mischief. This, however, is not quite certain, and perhaps, barely exciting a sensation in the internal surface of that irritable organ, may bring on a general action in the system.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of these, or any other hints that I may from time to time trouble you with—— they tend naturally to you as to the centre of motion.

T H I R D L E T T E R

F R O M

Mr. S H E R W E N.

Short hints on the subject are all that can now be given. I apprehend the following worthy of your attention. During the process of resuscitation, when the medical or other assistant blows air into the lungs, it will mostly happen that the other part of the process, viz. the friction will be suspended, if the assistants are in one another's way, of course it is impossible for both to act at once. In order to obviate this inconvenience, I would propose

in future that the patient should be laid on a bed with his head towards the foot of it, and that a curved inflater should be at hand capable of being adapted to any pair of bellows. The medical assistant may then sit at his ease, and take upon himself the whole of the business of inflating and compressing the lungs, without interfering with the other assistants, who may at the same time be constantly employed in the general friction. I make no doubt but you have seen every thing suspended whilst air is forcing into the lungs. It is reasonable to suppose, that this is as important a part of the process as any, and that much depends upon its acting in conjunction with friction.

Let us suppose a patient then placed in this direction, with his head towards the foot of the bed, the surgeon might sit at his ease in a chair, and go on inflating the lungs, and alternately compressing the sternum, during the whole time that the friction is continued; his sitting at his ease is a thing of some consequence. In the same situation with the help of a curved point, he might also throw the fumes of tobacco up the anus without moving from his chair, or disturbing the other assistants.

JOHN SHERWEN.

Enfield.

FOURTH LETTER.

Enfield, Aug. 15.

Accompanying this you will receive a model of an Inflater with two branches, which I apprehend will generally apply. When it fails, if one of the branches is corked up, the other may be applied as a single Inflater into one nostril, and the operator will still have the benefit of sitting behind the patient entirely out of the way of his assistants. I think if the point of each branch was made half an inch longer, it would penetrate farther into the nostrils and be less likely to slip; and instead of being introduced into the pipe of the bellows, I am not certain whether it would not be as well to have the pipe of the bellows to go into the inflater; in that case, instead of its being tapered off to a point, it should be made very wide, and the bellows should have paper or cloth wrapped round them. I submit this to Mr. *Wrigglesworth*.

If the curved inflater should meet with general approbation, would it not be proper to have them also made to fit on to the pipe of the bellows of the Society's apparatus, either with one or two branches? It could not enhance the price of the apparatus much, and those who are already provided with it, would not think much to be at the additional expence of three or four shillings for the improvement.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN SHERWEN.

††† SHERWIN'S INFLATER may be had at Mr. *Wrigglesworth*, in the *Minories*; and the useful Instrument will, in future, be considered as a part of the apparatus of the Humane Society.

GENE-

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE exertions of the *Humane Society* have been productive of great public utility, by pointing out the possibility of restoring to life numbers in circumstances, which, in former ages, through *incredulity, culpable inactivity, or injudicious treatment*, were rendered fatal; and by exciting an uncommon degree of earnestness and expedition, in assisting persons in danger of drowning, by which many lives are annually preserved. This Institution also, by inclining the attention of ingenious men to a subject of such importance, must contribute not a little to the improvement of medical science. It is now beyond a doubt, that many, who, apparently dead, have remained unassisted till they were really so, might have been resuscitated, had we been better acquainted with the certain and uncertain signs of death, the causes which may suspend life without destroying it, and the most probable and powerful means of restoring animation.

The *Humane Society* has been established in this kingdom only ten years, in which time the TREASURER has paid the promised rewards (*five guineas* whenever life is restored, and *three guineas* in every unsuccessful attempt) in *one thousand five hundred and twenty seven accidents. Eight hundred and ninety-nine Human Beings have been restored from apparent death, and rescued from the watery grave*, the major part of whom are *valuable Members of the Community*, and no inconsiderable number of the *rising generation*.

THE DIRECTORS of this INSTITUTION are extremely desirous to complete their design, by appointing MEDICAL ASSISTANTS throughout the kingdom, and extending *their rewards*, not only to every part of the country, but also to a recovery in various instances of sudden death. But it is impossible to accomplish a WORK OF HUMANITY so noble and extensive, unless their views should be more warmly patronised, and more liberally encouraged by those to whom Providence hath afforded the power, as well as the inclination, to assist an undertaking so truly beneficial to mankind.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

A DESIRE TO PROTRACT THE PERIOD OF OUR EXISTENCE IS SO PREVALENT, THAT WE DREAD THE APPROACH OF DISSOLUTION MORE THAN THE SEVEREST PANGS THAT CAN AFFLICT OUR NATURE. —AS THIS PROPENSITY IS BOTH NATURAL AND LAUDABLE, AN INSTITUTION, THAT TENDS TO PRESERVE THE LIVES OF MANKIND, MAY JUSTLY CLAIM THE SUPPORT OF A GENEROUS AND BENEVOLENT NATION.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY was instituted in the year 1774, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, and has, in the course of thirteen years, been the means of preserving and restoring the lives of *eight hundred and ninety-seven persons*, who otherwise would, in all human probability, have been lost to the community.

To those who know of how much consequence to a STATE are the lives of its subjects, and that there are none who deserve its attention more than the industrious and laborious part of the people, it will be unnecessary to expiate on the importance of an institution, which is peculiarly directed to their preservation.

The philanthropist, therefore, must naturally wish, that the influence of this Society, which is now confined within a very narrow circle, were extended over the whole kingdom; but this desirable purpose cannot be accomplished till the Society is enabled to extend its rewards, so as to stimulate those, from motives of interest, who would not have been actuated by humanity, to exert themselves in preserving the lives of their fellow-creatures.

The

The DIRECTORS of this INSTITUTION earnestly recommend the use of the following plain Methods of Treatment, for the RECOVERY OF THE DROWNED, OR OTHERWISE SUFFOCATED; as, in consequence of early unremit-
ted perseverance therein, several hundred persons have been rescued from the watery grave, and restored to life, their families, and the community.

I. As soon as the object is got out of the water, the wet cloaths, if the person is not naked at the time of the accident, should be taken off with all possible expedition, on the *spot*, (unless some convenient house be *very* near) and a great-coat or two of the bye-standers should be wrapped round the body.

II. The unfortunate person is to be thus carefully conveyed in the arms of three or four men; or on a bier, to the *nearest* public or other house, where a good fire, if in the winter season, and a warm bed, can be made ready for its reception. As the body is conveying to this place, great attention is to be paid to the position of the head; it *must* be supported in a natural and easy posture, and not suffered to hang down.

III. In cold or moist weather, the body is to be laid on a mattress or bed before the fire, but not too near, or in a moderately heated room: in warm and sultry weather, on a bed only. The body is then to be surrounded as expeditiously as possible with a blanket, and thoroughly dried with warm coarse cloths or flannels.

IV. In warm or sultry weather too much air cannot be admitted. For this reason it will be necessary to set open the windows and doors, as *cool refreshing* air is of the greatest importance in the process of resuscitation.

V. Not more than six persons are to be present to apply the proper means; a greater number will be useless,

less, and may retard, or totally prevent, the restoration of life, by rendering the air of the apartment unwholesome. It will be necessary, therefore, to request the absence of those who attend merely from motives of curiosity.

VI. It will be proper for one of the assistants, with a pair of bellows of the common size, applying the pipe a little way up one nostril, to blow with some force, in order to introduce air into the lungs; at the same time the other nostril and the mouth are to be closed by another assistant, whilst a third person *gently* presses the chest with his hands, after the lungs are observed to be inflated. By pursuing this process, the noxious and stagnant vapours will be expelled, and natural breathing imitated. If the pipe of the bellows be too large, the air may be blown in at the mouth, the nostrils at the same time being closed, so that it may not escape that way; but the lungs are more easily filled, and *natural breathing* better imitated, by blowing up the nostril.

VII. Let the body be *gently* rubbed with common salt, or with flannels, sprinkled with spirits, as rum or geneva*. A warming-pan heated (the body being surrounded with flannel) may be *lightly* moved up and down the back. Fomentations of hot brandy are to be applied to the *pit of the stomach*, loins, &c. and often renewed. Bottles filled with hot water, heated tiles covered with flannel, or hot bricks, may be efficaciously applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts of the body. The temples may be rubbed with spirits of hartshorn, and the nostrils now and then tickled with a feather; and *snuff*, *hartshorn*, or *eau de luce*, should be occasionally applied.

VIII. Tobacco fumes should be thrown up the fundament; if a *fumigator* be not at hand, the common pipe

* Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, in a letter to the Register, advises, as a potent and active Stimulus, the *Patent Mustard*, moistened with spirits.

may answer the purpose. The operation should be frequently performed, as it is of importance; for the good effects of this process have been experienced in a variety of instances. But, should the application of tobacco-smoak in this way not be immediately convenient, or other impediments arise, clysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions with salt, &c. may be thrown up with advantage.

IX. When these means have been employed a considerable time without success, and any brewhouse or warm bath can be readily obtained, the body should be carefully conveyed to such a place, and remain in the bath, or surrounded with warm grains, for three or four hours.

If a child has been drowned, its body should be wiped perfectly dry, and immediately placed in bed between two healthy persons. The salutary effects of the natural vital warmth, conveyed in this manner, have been proved in a variety of successful cases.

X. While the various methods of treatment are employed, the body is to be well shaken every ten minutes, in order to render the *process of animation* more certainly successful; and children, in particular, are to be much agitated, by taking hold of their legs and arms frequently and for a continuance of time. In various instances, agitation has forwarded the recovery of boys who have been drowned, and continued for a considerable time apparently dead.

XI. *If there be any signs of returning life*, such as sighing, gasping, or convulsive motions, a spoonful of any warm liquid may be administered; and if the act of swallowing is returned, then a cordial of warm brandy or wine may be given in small quantities and frequently repeated.

XII. ELECTRICITY may be tried by the judicious and skilful, as its application does not prevent nor retard the various modes of recovery already recommended; but, on the other hand, will most probably tend to render the other means employed more certainly and more expeditiously efficacious.—This stimulus bids fair to prove an important auxiliary in cases of suspended animations; and therefore deserve the serious regard and attention of the Faculty*.

The methods which have been so fully described, are to be employed with vigour for *two hours*, or upwards, although no favourable circumstances should arise; for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose that persons are recoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance; an opinion that has consigned to the grave an immense number of the seemingly dead, who might have been **RESTORED TO LIFE** by *resolution* and *perseverance*.

BLEEDING IS NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED IN SUCH CASES, UNLESS BY THE DIRECTION OF ONE OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS, OR SOME OTHER RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN OF THE FACULTY, WHO HAS PAID ATTENTION TO THE SUBJECT OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

The importance and utility of this institution to the publick will be manifest to those who attend to the number of preservations and restorations; and the extensive private happiness, of which it is productive, can be best estimated by the tender parent, the dutiful child, the fond husband, the affectionate wife, the faithful friend, and the sympathetic citizen of the world.

The MEDICAL GENTLEMEN of this INSTITUTION generously attend *gratis*, and direct the va-

* In a severe thunder-storm, a house in Gray's-inn was struck with lightning, and an elderly person thrown with violence from his chair, and taken up for dead. In this hopeless state electricity was performed; by which remedy the man was at length restored to life.—See Dr. FOTHERGILL'S *Hints on Animation*, in the third Edition of an Address to the King and Parliament, by Dr. HAWES.

rious modes of treatment for the Recovery of the Drowned; the DIRECTORS therefore earnestly recommend their assistance to be called in as soon as possible, as their professional judgment will lead them to vary THE PLAN recommended as circumstances may require. The person who calls in the nearest MEDICAL ASSISTANT†, is always entitled to a reward for his humanity and attention on such occasions.

THE DIRECTORS ARE EXTREMELY DESIROUS TO COMPLETE THEIR PHILANTHROPIC VIEWS, BY APPOINTING MEDICAL ASSISTANTS AT SEA-PORTS, &c. &c. AND ALSO EXTENDING THEIR REWARDS TO VARIOUS KINDS OF APPARENT SUDDEN DEATH.

IN ORDER TO EXCITE AN EARNEST ATTENTION TO THE APPARENTLY DEAD, it may be proper to observe, that since the establishment of the HUMANE SOCIETY, MORE THAN TWO THIRDS of those, who a few years ago would have been interred as *inanimate corpes*, are now restored to their joyful relations and friends! Among these many were *industrious heads of numerous families*, who would have become a parochial charge, had not their valuable lives been thus preserved! Many were *heedless infants*, wandering from their parents, who, but for this institution, would never have returned! Others were *Suicides*, rushing into eternity in a state of mind the most unfit to appear before the tribunal of their Judge.

The above means of restoration are applicable to various other cases of apparent death; whether from hanging, apoplectic and convulsive fits, intense cold, suffocation by damps, or noxious vapours proceeding from coal-mines, the confined air of wells, cisterns, caverns, or the must of fermenting liquors.

† See "Medical Assistant," p. 247.

REFLECTIONS ON PREMATURE DEATH,

A N D

PREMATURE INTERMENT.

DR. HAWES most earnestly requests the attention of the publick ; as every individual is *materially interested* in the subsequent observations.

It has been proved, beyond a doubt, that in various instances of apparent sudden death, and even in CERTAIN DISEASES, a suspension of the vital powers may take place, independent of the absolute extinction of life ; and it is now an established maxim, that *the coldness of the body, the frigidity of the limbs, and the abolition of the external senses,* are very dubious and fallacious signs of death. It is not, then, to be wondered at, that the absurd and pernicious custom of laying-out the bodies of persons supposed to be dead, as soon as *respiration ceases*, should have occasioned the *premature dissolution* of great numbers of the human race. For, it is a melancholy fact, corroborated by daily observation, that on the appearance of death, the sick chamber is generally deserted by friends and relatives ; and the apparently dead, though often *living body*, consigned to the care of those who are least anxious for the preservation of life ; the consequence is, that *the bed-cloaths are immediately removed, the body exposed to the surrounding air, and the vital spark for ever extinguished.*

In order to guard mankind against the fallacious appearances of death, those circumstances will be mentioned, in which its resemblance may frequently occur ; and the writer hopes that this address, dictated by motives of philanthropy, will have its due weight with the publick ; since, from a proper attention to the following observations, *children may be restored to their fond parents, and valuable members of the community to their useful and active pursuits in life.*

1st. In APOPLEXIES, TRANCES, SYNCOPÉ, and FITS, arising from violent agitation of the mind, and terminating in apparent death, the return of life may be every now and then effected by the *attendance* of skilful practitioners.

2d. CONVULSIONS have caused an immense number of children to be prematurely committed to the grave; and it is a pleasing truth, that, in consequence of LECTURES ON SUSPENDED ANIMATION, *many of the infant race* have been restored to life.

3d. On OPIUM or SPIRITS producing a state of insensibility, and the appearance of death, *immediate judicious advice* may rescue numbers from an untimely grave.

4th. PERSONS ADVANCED IN YEARS, in consequence of profuse evacuations, often become so debilitated as to fall into an apparent state of death; but medical means, instantaneously applied, has even in such cases, brought about resuscitation.

5th. MALIGNANT and NERVOUS FEVERS, and the CONFLUENT SMALL-POX, often terminate in a state, which bears so close an affinity to that of death, as to deceive the attendants, and induce them to send for the undertaker; when, on the first suspension of the vital powers, the succours of the medical art would often be productive of the return of life.

The principal circumstances, in which the state of apparent death may take place, have been described; it is therefore hoped *humanity*, and *natural affection*, will so far prevail, as to induce relatives and friends to consult the FACULTY on the *appearance of death* in consequence of apoplexy, syncopé, trances, the convulsions of infants, &c. as by such a conduct the most valuable lives may be preserved.

THE CLERGY from the earliest state of the *Humane Society* have been its warmest advocates ; and their pious labours at various churches have tended in a great measure to the removal of vulgar prejudices ; so that on the appearance of death from the watery element or other causes of suffocation, persons who had heard their excellent Sermons, have cheerfully afforded effectual assistance ; by which exertions many lives have been preserved and restored.

1785.

Rev. SETH THOMPSON, the <i>Anniversary</i> } <i>Sermon, at St. Margaret's Westminster,</i> }	43	12	9
The same discourse at <i>Brompton Chapel,</i>	41	9	6
Rev. Mr. ROMAINE, <i>St. Ann's Black Friars,</i>	40	12	8½

1786.

Rev. SERVINGTON SAVERY, the <i>Anniver-</i> } <i>sary Sermon,</i> }	23	15	9
The same discourse preached at <i>Pimlico</i> } <i>Chapel,</i> }	27	4	6
Rev. JAMES DAVIES, <i>Edmonton,</i>	33	5	6
Rev. Dr. SEALLY, <i>Bedford Chapel,</i>	20	9	0
Rev. HENRY FLY, at <i>St. Antholin's,</i>	13	19	9½

It may be proper to observe, that the HUMANE SOCIETY has extended its views beyond the grave: for in giving *new life* to the expiring corpse, they have likewise endeavoured to *re-animate the mind*, and awaken it to a sense of *reverential gratitude* to the great Giver and Preserver of Life.

In order to render those persons who have been restored to life sensible of the obligations they owe to the Supreme Being for the great mercies received, they are presented with a *Bible*, a *Prayer Book*, and “ *The great importance of a religious life* ;” and it is a circumstance of infinite satisfaction to those benevolent and pious characters who have favoured the *Humane Society* with their countenance and support, that many of those rescued from the watery grave, and other kinds of premature death, appear, by their course of life, truly sensible of the great mercy of Divine Providence.

The Rev. Mr. *Duché* observes in an Anniversary Sermon preached at *Kenington*, in favour of the *Humane Society*: “ This may be of much use indeed ; as the greater part of those whose lives have been saved, are obliged to earn their daily bread by employment on the waters ; and few of them, it is to be feared, have had any serious thoughts of their eternal salvation.

B E N E F A C T I O N S.

1785

AND

1786.

THE FACULTY of GRAVESEND, in consequence of the *Humane Society* having paid the rewards ever since its establishment, generously subscribed Fifty Guineas as a kind token of respect; and Mr. *Kite* was deputed to pay the said sum, which was accordingly done at the Anniversary Festival of 1785; and LORD STAMFORD, who being present, was made acquainted with the generous conduct of the Medical Gentlemen, politely proposed their healths and thanks for their friendly benefaction.

	52	10	0
<i>H. W. X.</i> by Rev. <i>T. Smith</i> , <i>Bampton, Oxon.</i>	50	0	0
<i>S. W. J.</i> by Mr. <i>Delafield</i> ,	100	0	3
<i>J. Hawkins Browne</i> , Esq. <i>V. P.</i>	21	0	0
<i>Timothy Hollis</i> , Esq. Second Donation,	10	10	0
The Hon. <i>East India Company</i> ,	105	0	0

The number of lives preserved and restored in the two last years, considerably exceeds that of any former period, since the establishment of this institution; which with the expenditure incurred by presenting apparatuses, drags, &c. to the faculty in various parts of the kingdom, to enable them to commence the formation of Humane Societies*, had so far reduced the finances, that the GENERAL COURT of DIRECTORS have been obliged to sell out 500*ls.* stock; in order to reimburse their treasurer, who had from time to time advanced considerable sums for the numerous necessary expences attendant on the important views of this institution.

* *An APPARATUS and Drags were unanimously voted to JOHN HURFORD, Esq. of Chafely, (an active and zealous friend of this institution during his residence in London) in consequence of which, a HUMANE SOCIETY has been established on the banks of the Severn. Mr. Wells, in a letter to Dr. Hawes, observes as follows:—"I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that its benefits are extended through the Counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Shropshire; which has in a few months been productive of SIX PERSONS BEING RESTORED ALIVE to their friends and the community."*

IT

IT APPEARS ON EXAMINING THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS 1785 AND 1786, THAT HE HAS RECEIVED 944*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* AND EXPENDED 873*l.* 17*s.* WHICH LEAVES IN HIS HANDS A BALANCE OF 71*l.* 6*s.*

IT HAS LIKEWISE BEEN THOUGHT NECESSARY TO MENTION THAT THE SOCIETY HAS NOW REMAINING IN THE 3 PER CENT. CONSOLS, 2000*l.* VESTED IN THE NAMES OF EDWARD BRIDGEN, ESQ. V. P. Dr. LETTSOM, AND DR. HAWES, FOR THE USE OF THE INSTITUTION. THE INTEREST ARISING FROM THIS IS UNDOUBTEDLY AN HANDSOME ADDITION TO THE ANNUAL INCOME OF THE SOCIETY; BUT STILL THE WHOLE IS NOT ADEQUATE TO ITS NUMEROUS DEMANDS AND ENCREASED EXPENCES, WITHOUT FREQUENT OCCASIONAL ASSISTANCE FROM SERMONS BY THE CLERGY. IT IS HOPED THEREFORE, THAT THE PUBLIC ARE TOO WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE VALUE OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, TO OBLIGE IT THROUGH NEGLECT TO BREAK IN UPON THE CAPITAL, IN ORDER TO CARRY ON ITS PLANS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE LIVES OF MANKIND.

HONO-

HONORARY MEDALS

IN THE YEARS

1785 and 1786,

Were unanimously voted by the GENERAL COURTS and have been presented to the following *Medical Assistants*, and other professional characters. The *Editor* conceives that it may have a singular appearance, that there are so many RESTORATIONS recorded, and the following list so small; it is therefore proper to observe on the present occasion, that PECUNIARY REWARDS were paid to *Journeyman, Apprentices*, and others in inferior stations of Life, who had effected Resuscitation.

Dr. CURRIE,
Mr. LAURENCE,
Mr. SCHOTTE,
Mr. BEANES,
Mr. HOOKER.
Mr. MOORE,
Mr. CHURCH.*
Mr. THOMAS,
Mr. R. HALL,

W. GREENWOOD, Esq.
Mr. DALTON,
Mr. ALTON,
Mr. BELL,
Mr. HYDE,
Mr. GRAY,
Mr. MILWARD,
Mr. WILSON,
Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. JAMES WILKINSON.

The MEDICAL ASSISTANTS act generously to the publick, and friendly to the Humane Society, and prove, in the most forcible manner, that they possess *Shakespeare's* "milk of human kindness;" though engaged in the arduous labours of resuscitation, they never accept of pecuniary compensation for their important services. It was therefore publicly declared to be the original design of this Institution, as soon as its finances would permit, to compliment the Faculty, in a manner suitable to their feelings and their humanity.

* Mr. CHURCH, of *Farningham*, restored a young man who had been hanging a considerable time; and it is a pleasing truth that Mr. Church, of *Islington*, has within thirteen years restored FOURTEEN PERSONS who were to all appearance dead, out of thirty-nine that have been the objects of his care and attention; and, though so active and successful a practitioner, would never accept of more than a single Honorary Medal.

Ex-

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL COURT
OF
D I R E C T O R S,

LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, *Feb.* 18, 1785.

EDWARD BRIDGEN, Esq.

V. P. F. R. and A. S.

IN THE CHAIR.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, RECORDER,
and SHERIFFS, together with the DEPUTIES of the
several WARDS of the CITY of LONDON for the time
being, from a grateful sense of the timely and generous
benefaction of the CITY of LONDON to this Institution,
be deemed, and are to all intents and purposes,

HONORARY DIRECTORS
OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY.

W. HAWES, Register

A
L I S T
OF THE
D I R E C T O R S.

*** PERPETUAL GOVERNORS.
** PAID TWO GUINEAS.
† SERVED THE OFFICE OF STEWARD.

A
AN UNKNOWN FRIEND } £.
TO THE } 100
Humanæ Society
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- *** Rev. J. W. Allen, Rochester
- † James Pettit Andrews, Esq. Knightsbridge
- *** W. Abingdon, Esq. Liffon-green
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*** Rev. W. Romaine, M. A. Black-friars

*** Mr. Rook, New-York Coffee-house

†*** John Rose, Esq. Putney

†*** Mr. Rowley, London Coffee-house

†*** J. A. Rucker, Esq. Suffolk-lane

*** Mr. Rushforth, Goldsmiths-hall

Barth. Ruspini, Esq. Pall-mall

Mr. Rutter, Love-lane

S.

†*** Right Hon. the EARL of STAMFORD, 5ol. Prefi.

†*** Right Hon. Thomas Sainsbury, Lord Mayor

*** Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Salisbury

*** Sir James Saunderson, Knt.

*** Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P.

†*** Mr.

- †*** Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, M. P. V. P.
- †*** Alderman Skinner
- *** Alderman Swain
- *** Chevalier François Saluces, Knight
- †*** G. Stacpoole, Esq. Grosvenor-place
- Joseph Stacpoole, Esq. Temple
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- Rev. Butler Sanders
- * John Sanders, Esq. Mortlake
- P. Sanfon, Esq. London-street
- *** J. Savery, Esq. Batcomb, Somersetshire
- *** Rev. S. Savery, Borough
- *** Rev. Dr. Seally, Chapel-street
- *** Rev. Mr. Sellon, Clerkenwell
- *** Isaac Serra, Esq. King's-road, Bedford-row
- W. Seward, Esq. Maddox-street
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- Mr. Sherwen, Enfield
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- *** J. Shoolbred, Esq. Mark-lane, 5l. 5s. per annum
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- *** S. Smith, Esq. Clapham
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- W. Smith, Esq. Bow-lane
- ** T. Smith, Esq. Nottingham
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- *** Rev. Mr. Sowden, Amsterdam

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- S. Squire, Esq. Temple
- P. De Stephanis, Esq. Upper Grosvenor-street
- †*** Mr. Stenfon, Kensington
- R. Sterling, Esq. F. R. S. Colchester
- *** J. Stephenson, Esq. Botolph-lane
- †*** Mr. Stiles, Fleet-street
- *** Joseph Stonard, Esq. Tower-hill
- †*** Mr. W. Stone, Rutland-place
- A. Stokes, Esq. Kensington
- † Mr. Stokes, Kensington
- *** Mr. Stiff, New-street, Covent-garden
- *** Rev. J. H. Swain, Kensington
- Mr. Swain, Gracechurch-street
- L. De Symonds, Esq. Prescott-street

T.

- †*** SAMUEL THORNTON, Esq. M. P.
 - †*** Robert Thornton, Esq. M. P.
 - *** John Thornton, Esq. M. P.
 - *** Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P.
 - Richard Tahourdin, Esq. Hampstead
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 - E. Taylor, Esq. Old Burlington-street
 - *** W. Tayler, Esq. Shrewsbury
 - *** Mr. Taylor, New Lloyd's
 - †*** James Taylor, Esq. Tower-hill
 - Mr. Taylor, Lavender-hill
 - † Richard Tebbs, Esq. Stratford
 - Mr. Tarrant, King-street, Holborn
 - Mr. Templeman, Size-lane
 - Mr. Terrington, Newington-butts
 - ** Captain Thomason, Tortola
 - Mr. Thomas, Charlotte-street
 - *** Rev. Seth Thompson, Kensington
- I i
- J. Thompson,

- †** J. Thompson, Esq. Vine-street, 3l. 3s. per ann.
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 Mr. Thompson, Minories
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 † Matthew Towgood, Esq. Hackney
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 †*** Isaac Vaughan, Esq. Gravel-lane
 *** Samuel Vaughan, Esq. Mincing-lane
 W. Vaughan, Esq. Mincing-lane
 † B. Vaughan, Esq. Jeffries-square
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 *** J. Vere, Esq. Bishopsgate-street
 Mr. Vaux, Pudding-lane
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 †*** Mr. Vowell, Leadenhall-street

ALDERMAN

W.

- *** ALDERMAN WATSON, M. P.
- *** Alderman Wilkes, M. P.
- *** Alderman Wright
 - Mr. B. Waddington, }
 - Mr. W. Waddington, } New Bridge-street
- †*** Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P.
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- † Mr. Wade, Fleet-street
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- †*** Rev. Mr. Walker, Islington
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- Mr. J. Warne, Grange-road
- Mrs. Walpole
- Mr. Walter, Bermondsey-street
- *** J. Walton, Esq. Angel-court
- *** Mr. Warrand, Paradise-row, Chelsea
- *** Mr. Warren, Knightsbridge
- *** Richard Watlington, Esq. Pall-mall
- *** Deputy Watson
- *** T. Watson, Esq. Stapleford-Abbot, Essex
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- G. Webster, Esq. Bucklersbury
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- James West, Esq. Chatham-square
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- †*** Mr. Whipham, Fleet-street
- ** Mr. White, Fleet-street
- Mr. White, Queen-street
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- *** Deputy Wilkins
- R. Willet, Esq. F. R.—A. S. Dean-street
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 Mr. Wilmott, Kensington
 E. Wilkes, Peckham
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 †*** William Wilson, Esq. Minories
 *** T. Wilson, Esq. Scraptoft, Leicestershire
 *** W. Winch, Esq. Hampton-court
 Mr. Winstanley, Cheap-side
 *** Deputy Witherby, Birchin-lane
 *** Mr. Withy, Craven-street, Strand
 *** Rev. B. Wood, Berkley-street
 Mr. T. Wood, }
 Mr. S. Wood, } Black-friars
 ** Mrs. Wood, 3g. per an.
 †** Mr. Woodfall, Salisbury-square
 Mr. Wrench, Thames-street
 Mr. Wrigglesworth, Mansell-street
 *** Deputy Wright, Aldersgate-street
 ** Mrs. M. Wright, Hampton-court
 *** Deputy Wix, Bishopsgate-street
 †*** George Wyat, Esq. Albion-place
 † Mr. Wyat, Mansfield-street

Y.

*** Deputy Young

Z.

Mr. Zenogle, Milk-street

††† The REGISTER being extremely desirous to render the above List as correct as possible, will esteem it a particular favour, if any of the Gentlemen will give him a written information, relative to the removal, &c. of any of the Directors or Governors.

It

☞ It was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED at a General Court, that every Gentleman, who paid in a Legacy or Benefaction of FIFTY POUNDS, should be considered as an *Honorary Governor*.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

Dr. LETTSOM, *Treasurer*.

Dr. HAWES, *Register*.

D. Sinclair, *Collector and Messenger*.

It

IT MAY BE PROPER TO OBSERVE ON THE PRESENT OCCASION, THAT, ALTHOUGH THERE IS A VERY NUMEROUS LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, BY FAR THE GREATER PART OF THEM BECAME LIFE DIRECTORS IN THE EARLY STATE OF THIS INSTITUTION. THAT THE LORD MAYOR, SHERIFFS, RECORDER, AND DEPUTIES OF THE WARDS, WERE REQUESTED TO BE LIFE GOVERNORS, FOR THEIR GENEROUS AND TIMELY BENEFACTIONS OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, IN THE YEARS 1783 AND 1784†. THAT THE CLERGY, AS A DEBT OF GRATITUDE, ARE HONORARY GOVERNORS; INDEED, IT IS BUT TRUTH TO SAY, THAT IF IT WAS NOT FOR THEIR PIOUS AND ANIMATED ZEAL IN THE CAUSE OF PHILANTHROPY, MANY A PLANT OF CHARITY WOULD WITHER AND DECAY; WHILST WITH IT THE SEEDS OF SENSIBILITY ARE OPENED AND MATURED INTO LOFTY TREES. THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS ARE LIKEWISE PERPETUAL DIRECTORS, AS A TOKEN OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE FOR THEIR VERY ACTIVE, SKILFUL, AND HUMANE EXERTIONS IN THE CAUSE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

† The Corporation of London, by this act of humanity and generosity, enabled the GENERAL COURT to purchase, for the use of the several Receiving Houses on and near the Thames, DRAGS, &c. to search for the bodies of persons who were sunk too deep, or removed by the tide so as not easily to be found, for want of which many lives have been lost.—In purchasing these necessary apparatuses, a considerable part of the City's handsome donation was expended.—It were to be wished that this circumstance may catch the eyes of some worthy members of the rich companies of this opulent city, and induce them to propose to their several corporations the assisting this Institution; in order that the Directors may be enabled to extend their LIFE-SAVING PLAN to sea-ports, &c.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

MIDDLESEX.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER SIDE.

Below London-Bridge.

LIMEHOUSE, Mr. *Smith*.

Ratcliffe-crofs, Mr. *Patten*, Mr. *Cox*.

Shadwell, Mr. *Wilson*.

Wapping, Mr. *Hodgson*, Mr. *Williams*, and Mr. *Midford*.

Mansfield-street, Mr. *Wyat*.

Goodman's-fields, *Daniel Williams*, Esq.

Billingsgate, Mr. *Vaux*.

Tower-hill, Mr. *Steele*.

Between London and Westminster.

Sambrook-house, Dr. *Lettfom*.

Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, Dr. *Harves*.

Lime-street, Mr. *Simpson*.

Lawrence-pountney-lane, Mr. *Bee*.

Garlick-hill, Mr. *Walford*.

St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. *Hurlock*.

Old Fish-street, Mr. *Armiger*.

Holborn, Mr. *Dimond*.

Clerkenwell, Mr. *Poynter*.

Strand, Dr. *Cooper*, Mr. *Beaumont*, and Mr. *Moore*.

Hanover-street, Hanover-square, Dr. *Jackson*.

Whitehall, Mr. *Andrews*.

Westminster, Messrs. *Wright*, *Hanbury*, and *Alton*.

Strutton-ground, Mr. *Barton*.

Above Westminster-bridge.

Chelsea, Dr. *Smith*, Mess. *Kinnard*, *Phippson*, and *Thomas*.

Hammer-smith, Mr. *Loveday*, Mr. *Terry*.

Chiswick, Mr. *Hedges*, Mr. *Curtis*.

Brentford, Mr. *Corjon*, Messrs. *Oliver* and *Ansell*.

Isleworth,

Isleworth, Messrs. *Dick* and *Inwood*.
 Twickenham, Mr. *Tondre* and Mr. *Gilchrist*.
 Hampton, Mr. *Griffenboose* and Mr. *Nixong*.
 Laleham, Mr. *Birks*.
 Staines, Mr. *Pope*.
 Great Marlow, Mr. *Trash*.

SERPENTINE RIVER.

Knightsbridge, Mr. *Jackson*.
 Kensington, Mr. *Hardwicke*, Mr. *Thompson*.
 Shepherd-street, Mr. *Billinghurst*.
 Quebec-street, Mr. *Whale*.

B E R K S.

Windfor, Dr. *Biddle*, Messrs. *Aylett* and *Williamson*.

KENT and SURRY SIDE.

Below London-Bridge.

R O C H E S T E R.

Dr. *Beugo*, Messrs. *Thompson*, *Blackstone*, *Copper*, *Dyne*,
 and *Robinson*.

S T R O U D.

Messrs. *Barrow*, *Weeks*, and *Bromley*.
 Gravesend, Mr. *Cooper*, Mr. *Jones*, Mr. *Kite*.
 Woolwich, Mr. *Irvin*, Mr. *Bickerton*, Mr. *Coombes*,
 Mr. *Moore*, Mr. *Hornsbey*.
 Deptford, Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *Sheriffe*.
 Greenwich, Mr. *Mills*, Mr. *Wheeler*, Mr. *Pocock*.
 Lewisham, Mr. *Milam*.
 Queen-street, Mr. *White*.
 Bermondsey, Mr. *Jordan*.
 St. Olave's, Mr. *Hawes* and Mr. *Leadham*.
 Dockhead, Mr. *Wedgborough*.
 Allard's Point, Mr. *Chapman*.
 Rothehithe, Messrs. *Maddox* and *Gaitshill*, Mr. *Gray*.
 Mr. *Green*, Mr. *Bungay*, and Mr. *Burrows*.

S U R R E Y.

S U R R E Y.

Black-Friars, Mr. *Boyse*, Mr. *Ridout*, Mr. *Wood*.
 Lambeth, Mr. *Burgeß*, Mr. *Morgan*, Mr. *Hyde*.
 Clapham, Mr. *Prior*.
 Wandsworth, Mr. *Perfect*.
 Fulham, Mr. *Parry*, Mr. *Coghlan*.
 Putney, *John Rose*, Esq. Mr. *Norris*.
 Mortlake, Mr. *Davies*, Mr. *King*.
 Battersea, Mr. *Alderman*.
 Richmond, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Charlton*.
 Kingston, Mr. *Bennett*, Mr. *Hemmings*, Mr. *Smith*.
 Henley, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Mapleton*.
 Walton, Mr. *Carpenter*.
 Weybridge, Mr. *Webb*.
 Chertsey, Mr. *Mapletoft*, Mr. *Smith*.

NEW RIVER, ISLINGTON.

Islington, *John Hole*, Esq. Mr. *Church*, Mr. *Hales*,
 and Mr. *Jackson*.
 Highgate, Mr. *Jones*.
 Hoxton, Mr. *Parkinson*.
 Shoreditch, Mr. *Dearnès*.
 Stoke Newington, Mr. *Garrett*, Mr. *Smith*.
 Tottenham, Mr. *Holt*.
 Edmonton, Mr. *Connop*.
 Enfield, Mr. *Sherwin*, Mr. *Harrison*.
 Hackney, Mr. *Downing*, Mr. *Hayward*, Mr. *Toulmin*.
 Bow, Mr. *Cotes*, Mr. *Wilkinson*.

E S S E X.

Waltham-Abbey, Mr. *Heron* and Mr. *Cannon*.
 Stratford, Mess. *How* and *Talbutt*, Mr. *Miller*.
 Colchester, Mr. *Hoffock*, Dr. *Tapping*, Mr. *Wood*,
J. H. Lisle, Esq. Mr. *Stirling*, Mr. *Day*, Mr.
Staples, Mr. *Wade*, Mr. *Newell*, Mr. *Grattan*.
 Harwich, Mr. *Cox*, Mr. *Hopkins*.
 Halstead, Mr. *Forbes*.
 St. Olyth, Mr. *Inman*.
 Manningtree, Mr. *Rogers*.
 ----- Dr. *Hamilton*.

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 Ware, Mr. *Burr*, Mr. *Welford*, Mr. *Tice*.
 Cheshunt, Mr. *Hooper*, Mr. *Sanders*.
 Hoddeston, Mr. *Baker*.

BEDFORD.

Mr. *Gadsby*, Mr. *Pulley*, Mr. *Jackson*.

SUFFOLK.

Nayland, Mr. *Fairclow*.
 East Bergholt, Mr. *Simpson*.
 Boxford, Mr. *Juson*.
 Holbrook, Mr. *Buck*.
 Saxmundham, Mr. *Cooper*.
 Long-Milford, Mr. *Bolton*.

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Mr. *Cooper*, Mr. *Sandford*, Mr. *Lomax*, Mess. *Winnals*,
 Mr. *Symons*, Mr. *Cartwright*, Mess. *Holt and Brom-*
field, Mr. *Rogers*, Mr. *Tainer*, Mr. *Tudor*, Mr.
Wynne, Mr. *Yeomans*.

Bridgenorth, Mr. *Beale*, Mr. *Stedman*.
 Newport, Mr. *Collins*, Mr. *Jones*.
 Wenlock, Mr. *Granger*.
 Coalbrook-Dale, Mr. *Bodens*, Mr. *Wright*.
 Brofely, Mr. *Corbet*, Mr. *Royle*, Mr. *Wyke*.
 Wellington, Mr. *Cartwright*, Mr. *Roe*.
 Shiffnell, Mr. *Younge*.
 Church Stretton, Mr. *Longslowe*.
 Oswestry, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Griffiths*, Mr. *Evans*,
 Mr. *Read*.

W. HAWES, REGISTER.

The SOCIETY pay their REWARDS in the following Order:

FOUR GUINEAS, whenever LIFE HAS BEEN RESTORED.

TWIG GUINEAS, in every *Unsuccessful Attempt*, provided the MODE OF TREATMENT prescribed by the SOCIETY has been used *Two Hours*.

ONE GUINEA to *Publicans*, &c. who receive the bodies readily into their houses.

IN ORDER TO EXCITE AN EARNEST ATTENTION TO THE APPARENTLY DEAD, it may be proper to observe, that since the establishment of the HUMANE SOCIETY, MORE THAN TWO THIRDS of those, who a few years ago would have been interred as *inanimate corpses*, are now restored to their joyful relations and friends! Among these many are *industrious heads of numerous families*, who would have become a parochial charge, had not their lives been thus preserved! Many were *heedless infants*, who had wandered from their parents, and, but for this institution, would never have returned! Others were *suicides*, rushing into eternity in a state of mind the most unfit to appear before the tribunal Judge.

The REPORTS published for the years 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784,* give a circumstantial relation of the various extraordinary recoveries from apparent death; as well as a particular account of the various instances of *preservation* and *resuscitation* that have occurred since the establishment of the *Humane Society*.

* *Monthly Review*---“ It is with sincere satisfaction that
“ we observe the growing success and extended plan of this *Humane Society*:
“ the proceedings of which are here fully detailed, and a great number of
“ cases of recovery, not only from apparent death or by drowning, but
“ from other causes --the frozen, the hanged, and those who are in a state
“ of suffocation, from noxious vapours.”

* *English Review* observes on the last publication as follows.---“ The
“ *Biennial Reports* of the HUMANE SOCIETY have thrown many new
“ lights on the doctrine of *Resuscitation*, which indeed ought to employ the
“ attention, and engage the encouragement of the Legislature.”

To

TO SUCH AS ARE INCLINED TO BECOME
BENEFACTORS BY WILL, THE FOLLOWING
FORM OF A LEGACY IS RECOMMENDED.

ITEM, *I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of* *to be*
raised and paid by and out of my personal Estate and Effects, which by Law I may or can charge with the Payment thereof, upon Trust, and to the Intent, that they, or either of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer, (for the Time being) of a Charity, called or known by the Name of the HUMANE SOCIETY, instituted in the Year 1774, which said Sum I desire may be applied towards carrying on the benevolent Designs of the said Charity.

N. B. Giving Land, or Money, or Stock, by Will, to be laid out in the Purchase of any Estate for charitable Uses, will be void by the Statute of Mortmain; but Money or Stock may be given by Will, without being directed to be laid out.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
AND
BENEFLECTIONS

For carrying on this national and benevolent Design,

ARE RECEIVED BY

The Hon, BARON DIMSDALE, SONS, BARNARD, and
STAPLES, *Cornhill.*

Messrs. DRUMMONDS and Company, *Charing-cross.*

Messrs. LANGSTONS, TOWGOODS, and AMORY, *Clement's-lane.*

Messrs. DOWN, THORNTON, and FREE, *Bartholomew-lane.*

JOSEPH JOHNSON, Esq. *Lawrence-lane.*

Dr. LETTSOM, V. P. and Treasurer, *Sambrook-house.*

Dr. HAWES, *Great East-cheap.*

Mr. ROWLEY, *London Coffee-house.*

AND

Dr. FOTHERGILL, *Bath.*

THOMAS

THOMAS HARRIS, *Esq.* kindly granted the use of
 COVENT GARDEN THEATRE for the benefit of the
 Humane Society, when the comedy of the Belle's Stra-
 tagem, with the musical entertainment of Rosina,
 was performed, and the following truly elegant and
 pathetic Prologue, written for the occasion by M. P.
 Andrews, *Esq.* was spoken by Mr. Wroughton, in a
 manner which evinced at once both the strength of his
 judgment and the sensibility of his feelings.

IN every state, thro' every distant land,
 Where monarchs govern, or where chiefs command;
 Where genial suns with mutual ardour glow,
 Or mountains labour with perpetual snow;
 Where polish'd subjects spread a social joy,
 Or the rude natives hugs his lone employ;
 Still doth benevolence its warmth impart,
 And hold some portion of the human heart.
 But chiefly here—in *Britain's* favour'd isle,
 This God-like attribute is known to smile:
 In every town, compassion's noblest proof,
 Pain, want, and misery, find a sheltering roof:
 In every street, by bounty or bequests,
 Rise the rich records of your feeling breasts.

To-night we come—in anxious hope to share
 A glad proportion of your fostering care;
 Nor deem us faulty, if we strive to raise,
 On pity's tear-swoln stream, our claim to praise;

Ours is the task, the greatest task, to save
 Friend, lover, parent, from a wat'ry grave ;
 To snatch from death the victim of despair,
 And give the means of penitence and pray'r.

See, the fond virgin, now no longer coy,
 Blushing in all the charms of bridal joy ;
 Fly to the neighb'ring church her faith to prove,
 And sadly wonder at her ling'ring love ;
 Her ling'ring love !—ah ! who shall stem the tear ?
 She views him breathless on the mournful bier :
 Our timely aids restore, when hope was flown,
 Renew their transports, and promote our own.

The blooming youth, in life's untainted morn,
 Whom filial love, and innocence adorn ;
 Whose widow'd mother, dead to worldly joy,
 Sees life a void—but for her darling boy ;
 Rears him with rapture, and delights to trace
 His father's image in his infant face,
 His father's virtues rip'ning in his heart——
 Doom'd in one luckless hour from all to part.——
 Say, who would wish on woes like these to dwell ?
 No pen can trace them, and no tongue can tell.
 But should our efforts chase these woes away,
 And cheer the parent with a happier day,
 To pain her gratitude, all words are weak,
 No pen can trace it, and no tongue can speak :
 Let our endeavours then your plaudits seal,
 And our desert be stamp'd, by what you feel.

H Y M N

Before a Sermon, preached by the

REV. DR. M I L N E,

For the Benefit of the

H U M A N E S O C I E T Y.

C H O R U S.

ALONG the banks of ev'ry silver tide,
Whose health-preserving waves thro' Britain glide;
Britannia's daughters with dishevell'd hair,
With throbbing breasts, and eyes which gleam despair:
Distracted mourn, and curse the fatal waves
Which doom'd their hopes and joys to timeless graves.
The wife, the matron mourns their lord, and child;
Her love the virgin weeps with anguish wild.

R E C I T A T I V E.

See, with what wild delirium in her eye,
Yon frantic mother leads the mourning train.
Hark! how, obstructed by the rising sigh,
She vents in numbers sad the doleful strain!

A I R.

Oh heav'n! the wretch with patience arm,
Whose heart keen anguish tears.—
Black, black is ev'ry infant charm—
Sad end of all my cares!

Was it for this my paps gave food?
For this with sleepless care
I watch'd my babe, with toil and pray'r?
Whelm'd is my babe beneath the flood!
Oh anguish! oh despair!

CHORUS.

Surrounding matrons echo to the strain;
They mourn their loss, but mourn in vain,
While groans of anguish float along the liquid plain.

RECITATIVE.

With equal grief the wife and virgin rent,
In mutual strain her drowned loves lament.

DUET.

Oh fatal flood, whose smiling tide
Allur'd the youth my heart ador'd,
1st Voice. And tore him from my widow'd side;
2d Voice. And tore him from his purpos'd bride;
Both. Thy stream shall be for e'er deplor'd:
And, while I draw my vital breath,
1st Voice. I'll mourn my husband's timeless death.
2d Voice. I'll mourn my lover's timeless death.
Both. Oh stream for e'er deplor'd.

CHORUS.

Widows and virgins echo to the strain;
While lisping infants mourn, but mourn in vain,
While groans of anguish float along the liquid plain.

R E C I T A T I V E.

But, see humanity, by heav'n's command——
 The civic crown around her radiant brow,
 Life's dying ember in her fostering hand,
 Which her kind breath provokes again to blow—
 With pow'rs medicinal, she comes to cheer,
 And change to transport horror's starting tear.

A I R.

Hail, Charity ! whose bounteous hand,
 Can stop the tides of human woe ;
 Whose fostering care, whose influence bland,
 Can make the seeming corse to glow,
 And health thro' frozen arteries flow.
 Oh, ever may this happy land,
 Thy Christian influence, thy exertions know !

C H O R U S.

And long may heav'n the efforts bless
 Of those, whose pious hearts, humane,
 Prompt them to snatch from keen distress,
 Anguish and swift misfortune's train ;
 And, with their timely care,
 Baffle the impious efforts of despair !

A N

A N O D E,
PERFORMED AT THE
L O N D O N T A V E R N,
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
H U M A N E S O C I E T Y.
O N H U M A N I T Y.

R E C I T A T I V E.

HAIL! blest'd Humanity! thou heav'n-born ray,
Whose happy influence the just obey!
Hail! ye true sons of worth, in union join'd,
To bless with your assistance all mankind!
Nay, where the dreadful form of death appears,
Your powerful aid can dissipate our fears!

A I R.

How happy those mortals, who amply restore
Vitality's flame, to appearance no more!
Angelic design! which, deriv'd from above,
Inspires ev'ry breast with compassion and love.

Second. Slow.

Repentant sorrow, prompting earnest prayer,
Renders the sufferer Heav'n's peculiar care:
And those, who, urg'd by frenzy, sought the grave,
'Tis your's from guilt, despair, and death, to save.

L 1 2

Third.

Third. Brisk.

The parent, the lover, the friend, must rejoice,
 When such a fair prospect appears ;
 In unison choral exalt then the voice,
 For blessings increasing with years.

D E A T H.

RECITATIVE. Bass Solo.

Sin gave me being ; and I will advance
 My Power given o'er this mortal frame :
 The mighty shudder—my unerring lance
 Makes kings to tremble at my awful name.
 Then why should death his fatal task decline ?
 The pow'r, which heav'n gives, is surely mine.

A I R.

Old time, whom no force
 Impedes in his course,
 Still measures the paths which we tread ;
 But death, on his throne,
 To the wicked alone
 Is an object of horror and dread,

C H A R I T Y.

RECITATIVE.

Avaunt—thou sublunary pow'r—avaunt !
 Death's stings suspended by Almighty grant.
 To charity, humanity, give place,
 Bestow'd by heaven on the human race.
 All, all will bless the gen'rous good design,
 That sooths affliction by a pow'r divine.

A I R.

A I R.

Thou darling attribute above,
 The Offspring of eternal love,
 Possess the hearts of all below,
 And let the stream of mercy flow.
 Let charity pervade the mind,
 The bounteous friend of human kind;
 A pow'r to Godlike spirits known;
 Which even infidels must own.

Finale for three Voices.

Hail! happy mortals—with delight,
 Behold this pleasing, wondrous sight:
 These monuments of mercy prove
 What heaven grants to human love.

Chorus Verse, round the Room.

These objects of your care survey,
 Who once in death's embraces lay;
 The cheerful day again they view,
 And live to praise their God and you.

A D R A.

A
D R A M A T I C P O E M,
FOUNDED ON
F A C T S
RECORDED IN THE
R E P O R T S
OF THE
H U M A N E S O C I E T Y.

By JOHN THELWALL,
AUTHOR OF
ORLANDO AND ALMEYDA,
A LEGENDARY TALE.

Extract from the Poem.

Long ev'ry quick'ning method we essay'd,
Ere the most feeble gleam of distant hope
Our arduous efforts cheer'd.——
All hapless we
Each art re-animating still applied,
While pale Despondence on each clouded brow

Disheartening fat. At length, a feeble pulse
 Irregular and slow, Pharmacinus
 Imagin'd he could feel. Inspir'd by Hope,
 We doubted ev'ry effort, till in time
 She faintly breath'd.—

And now the livid skin a purer hue
 Began to wear ; the while the trembling lids
 Convulsions shook, as shake the misty clouds
 On the green summit of some eastern hill,
 Ere fair Aurora opes her radiant eyes
 To glad the weeping plains with beaming light.
 Then with a heart-felt sigh (while o'er her form
 Auspicious moisture spread) her hand she mov'd.
 And now her forehead glow'd ; the coral blush
 Chac'd from her trembling lips the inky dye.
 The heart, once more, with slow vibration heaves ;
 The swelling sides distend ; the pulses beat ;
 And the white pouting bosom feebly swells.—
 Oh ! had you seen her, when her languid eyes
 Beam'd weeping forth, between her opening lids ;
 As 'tween dispersing clouds the watry sun
 Darts his enfeebled beams, while fertile show'rs
 Fatten their vernal meadows, and restore
 Their wonted beauty to the wither'd plains ;
 Such was her look, and such the kind effect
 Her falling tears produc'd ; for as they fell
 Her fainted charms reviv'd, and to her mind
 Her reas'ning pow'rs return'd.—

T H E E N D.

THE
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ON THE
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17

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AN
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OF
GREAT BRITAIN,
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To which are now ad'd
OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
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By W. HAWES, M.D.
PHYSICIAN to the LONDON and SURREY DISPENSARIES,
Register of the HUMANE SOCIETY,
And Reader of Lectures on
SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Death may usurp on Nature many Hours;
And yet the Fire of Life kindle again
The o'er-press'd Spirits. ———

SHAKESPEARE.

ALSO

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BY AN IMPROVED PLAN;
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B Y
EDWARD BURNABY GREEN, Esq.

A N
EARLY AND ZEALOUS DIRECTOR OF THIS INSTITUTION.

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